

Opposition Has Been Revived

Bhutto Is Facing a Challenge By Former Allies in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his ruling Pakistan People's party are confronted with the most serious political challenge since they came to power nearly four years ago. The threat comes from a man once regarded as Mr. Bhutto's heir, Ghulam Mustafa Khar, former governor and chief minister of Punjab Province.

Mr. Khar resigned from the Pakistan People's party in September—two months after Mr. Bhutto removed him from the governor's office for the second time—and Mr. Khar promptly challenged the party leadership. He has since been joined in the vanguard of the opposition by a former political rival, Hanif Ramay.

Dormant Awakening

The defection of Mr. Khar and Mr. Ramay, both founding members of the People's party, has revived the dormant opposition. After approaching several opposition parties and also hinting that they would form their own group, Mr. Khar and Mr. Ramay have joined the Pakistan Moslem League.

Kidnappings Assailed by Beirut Chief

BEIRUT, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Kidnappings, condemned by Premier Rashid Karami as the "ugliest form of barbarism," and scattered shooting throughout Beirut today continued to prevent the return of normal life in the capital.

(Lebanon's internal security chief said today that he has "solid information" that two kidnapped U.S. Embassy officers, missing for 23 days, are alive and well, the Associated Press reported.)

[The U.S. diplomats—Charles Gallagher, 44, of Rosanoke, Va., and William Dykes Jr., 50, of San Jose, Calif.—were kidnapped Oct. 22 at a roadblock believed to have been manned by Lebanese leftists, the AP said.]

Banks, business houses and most shops remained closed and traffic disappeared when rival Christian and Moslem gunmen erected roadblocks in operations to abduct motorists. Troops who moved in to remove a roadblock near the Ministry of Justice killed a rightist gunman and wounded two.

"We have always condemned kidnappings because it is the ugliest form of barbarism and we cannot be silent about it," Premier Karami said in a statement. "While it continues, citizens remain uncertain whether life has actually returned to normal."

A cease-fire between the warring factions is in its 13th day.

Urgent Talks

Mr. Karami held urgent talks with the army commander, Maj. Gen. Hanna Sidi, the chief of staff, Said Nasrallah, and head of military intelligence, Col. Jules Bustani, on the security situation.

He said they discussed an incident that occurred in the port of Jounieh last week, when a shipload of weapons for rightist forces was unloaded. Mr. Karami had issued orders for the army to prevent the weapons from reaching shore, but the orders were disobeyed.

Sporadic gunfire echoed in some suburbs. Beirut radio added roads and streets to its list of "areas where caution is needed."

The streets were deserted three hours before the nightly curfew. In another development, Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat met a papal envoy, Paolo Cardinal Bernardini, who has been here since Sunday in an attempt to help mediate an agreement between the warring factions.

The Palestine Liberation Organization's news agency, Wafa, said the talks were characterized by "brotherhood and understanding."

The papal envoy, the agency said, "emphasized the Vatican's support for the Palestinian cause and its just nature as well as its concern for the safety of Lebanon and the Palestinian people."

clock of respectability from the Moslem League."

The original Moslem League was responsible for the creation of Pakistan. It campaigned for a separate Moslem state when Britain gave independence to India in 1947.

Mr. Khar, a rightist, and Mr. Ramay, a leftist, bring differing ideological views to the Moslem group.

Brain and Brawn

According to some political observers, Mr. Ramay provides the brain and Mr. Khar the brawn in the revitalized Moslem League. Because of his falling out with the Prime Minister, Mr. Khar, 38, has emerged as the symbol of sentiment against Mr. Bhutto in the country.

But it is not yet clear how much his support reflects disenchantment with the government and how much stems from Mr. Khar's own personal popularity. "If Khar can keep the opposition momentum going, he could easily bring Bhutto down," a political analyst said. "Once the opportunists in the People's party sense the tide is turning against Bhutto, they will quickly abandon him."

At least 20 People's party members of the National Assembly and Punjab Provincial Assembly left the party along with Mr. Khar and quite a few others are wavering in their loyalty to Mr. Bhutto.

More Pakistanis have become disillusioned with the government in the last year over the economic squeeze and deteriorating public order.

In a nationwide radio and TV address Oct. 31, Mr. Bhutto criticized Mr. Khar and Mr. Ramay for demanding more provincial autonomy and warned that parochialism in the Punjab would doom Pakistan.

Some observers believe Mr. Khar lacks the leadership qualities of Mr. Bhutto and that if the army doubted his capacity to govern it might be tempted to intervene.

Legislators Ejected

Meanwhile, 11 opposition members were forcibly ejected from the National Assembly here tonight, causing an uproar as they fought with two dozen plainclothes security men who removed them from the building.

Several of the members, including the sitting opposition leader, Mufi Mahmood, suffered cuts and bruises.

The confrontation occurred when four opposition members refused to obey the speaker's order to withdraw from the chamber because of unruly behavior and obstructionist tactics.

Snow, Dogs, Permit, Courage Needed to Catch Soviet Tigers

By Christopher S. Wren

KBABAROVSK, U.S.S.R., Nov. 14 (UPI).—Catching a tiger in the Soviet Union requires a special government permit as well as a few tricks.

For decades it has been forbidden to kill the long-haired Ussuri tigers that inhabit the mountainous forests of the Far Eastern Maritime Province. But several are still captured alive each year for zoos and circuses in a hunt that has lost little of its original drama, according to Vyacheslav Sysoyev, a prominent naturalist and writer on the region.

The tiger is perhaps the most exotic of the animals indigenous to the Soviet Far East—others include the leopard and red wolf—that are protected in the Red Book, the register of endangered flora and fauna. Mr. Sysoyev has been credited with helping bring about the first environmental legislation, enacted in 1947, to protect the vanishing Ussuri tiger.

Commented by Tens "Now that they are protected by the state the number has increased and we count them not by ones but by tens," the curly white-bearded naturalist said in an interview. He estimated that up to 150 tigers were prowling the taiga south of Khabarovsk.

The animal, a relative of the Bengal tiger, was described by Mr. Sysoyev as being the strongest tiger in the world "but also the most peaceful." The largest caught locally so far, he said, weighed more than 800 pounds.

Mr. Sysoyev, 65, reckoned that he had seen 20 or 30 tigers caught since he set out 35 years ago. "I used to catch tigers myself when I was younger but now I catch them only on paper," he remarked.

Although he recalled that 10 tigers were caught in one year in the mid-1950s, he said that only three to five were now captured annually. He apologized for not taking a visitor on a hunt, which he explained takes place in winter when the tigers can be tracked across the snow.

"Two things are needed to catch tigers—good snow and good dogs," he said. The sturdy Siberian hunting dog called the lakka is the breed most favored. A special permit from Moscow is necessary.

As Mr. Sysoyev described a hunt, the party tracked a family as quickly as possible. When the hunters were seen, the mother was driven off and the dogs were set after the larger cubs. Mr. Sysoyev noted that a 3-year-old tiger might weigh more than 300 pounds and have teeth two inches long.

When the dogs encircle a tiger, the hunters creep up, since, he explained, "if a tiger sees a person he might forget the dogs and head for him." At about 20 feet the hunters go for the tiger and it for the hunters. The hunters pin the animal down with long forked branches and a coat is thrown over its head.

"When you have something in his mouth, somebody should take his head and push it to the ground while the other tie up his paws and his body," Mr. Sysoyev said, adding that it usually takes four or five men. "A hunter should be strong but those who are not strong should at least be courageous."

The tiger is hugged home in a net suspended from a branch to be held to a zoo or circus for the equivalent of \$1,800.



LIGHT MOMENT—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Willy Brandt at Mannheim talks.

But Issues Still Divide Left, Right

Social Democrats Unite to Support Schmidt

By Craig R. Whitney

MANHEIM, West Germany, Nov. 14 (UPI).—In an unusual demonstration of solidarity, the left and right wings of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic party united today to give him a resounding vote of confidence in the last regular convention before next October's elections.

Mr. Schmidt, to the right of his party on many issues, got 407 votes out of 429 cast by the convention delegates and was elected to a two-year term as a deputy chairman.

The head of the party, former Chancellor Willy Brandt, is regarded as a mediating force within it and, before the vote for Mr. Schmidt, 407 delegates elected Mr. Brandt to another two-year term as party leader.

Million Unemployed

Western Europe's most powerful Social Democratic party is facing a difficult election. There are more than a million workers unemployed and the popular appeal of Mr. Brandt's diplomatic center-piece, the Ostpolitik, has faded while the policy has lost momentum.

The party's left and right wings still have to bridge differences about whether the state should take more control over planning of investment by private firms (supported by the left) and whether labor should have a major role in the economy.

Each of the six leaders will be accompanied by finance and foreign ministers. The original French proposal had been for only the chiefs of government to come but the Americans insisted that ministers from each country also be invited. The other chiefs of government were willing to come without their top aides, according to sources here.

MPLA Loses A Port City

(Continued from Page 1)

gain access to the pumping station and repair the damage.

Cabinet Is Named

LUANDA, Angola, Nov. 14 (UPI).—MPLA leader Agostinho Neto, first President of the People's Republic of Angola, today announced his Cabinet and named Lopo do Nascimento as premier.

Mr. Nascimento served as one of three premiers in the short-lived tripartite administration set up by Portugal. He is considered an MPLA moderate, less doctrinaire than Mr. Neto, according to diplomats.

China Assails Russia

HONG KONG, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—China today accused the Soviet Union of "directly provoking and enlarging" the civil war in Angola, the Chinese news agency reported.

Quoting an editorial in the official newspaper, the agency said that the war in Angola was "entirely the result of the fierce contention between the two superpowers, particularly the result of the intensified aggression and expansion on the part of the Soviet social-imperialists."

Navy Drug Tests Noted, Studied By Senate Units

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP).—Navy drug experiments, involving volunteers and five suspected enemy agents, were conducted to study the effects of stimulants and sedatives on behavior, training and motion sickness.

In one instance such drugs were used at the interrogation of suspected enemy agents in 1954 at a German defector reception center, a Navy spokesman said yesterday. No hallucinogenic drugs were used, he said.

Records of the experiments were uncovered in a search through Navy files and delivered to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities and the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure.

Azevedo Yields to Siege, Grants Workers' Wage Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

and occupied the studios of the Radio Clube Portugues.

Communist counter-demonstrations tried to expel the radio occupiers, who were demanding a purge of broadcasters. Troops of the Copcon security force eventually took over the studios.

During the confrontation with the building workers, Adm. Azevedo refused a demand made at one time that Labor Minister Tomas Rosa and Socialist State Secretary Marcelo Curto should be dismissed.

But he agreed that a commission made up of members "trusted by the workers" should inquire into the ministry's activities.

Mr. Curto told journalists he would not accept the results of any such inquiry.

The conservative Oporto newspaper *Primeiro de Janeiro* said that the next session of the Constituent Assembly would be held in Oporto, instead of in Lisbon.

Most of the Assembly's deputies were trapped in the government palace for 18 hours during the building workers' siege. The Assembly's statutes allow it to meet outside the capital if its security is endangered.

400,000 Strike in Melbourne

Protests Over Whitlam Ouster Spread to 3 Australian Cities

SYDNEY, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Thousands of Australian workers surged into the streets of three cities today, protesting the unprecedented dismissal on Tuesday of Prime Minister Gough Whitlam and his Labor government.

"They were the biggest political demonstrations in Australia since the Vietnam war protests of the late 1960s," a senior police officer said.

Melbourne, Australia's second largest city, was virtually brought to a standstill for four hours as an estimated 400,000 workers—one-third of the city's work force—went on strike to protest Mr. Whitlam's dismissal. The strike closed the port, automobile and metal industries and most factories.

Business in the city center was halted through the afternoon period as a crowd estimated by police at 25,000 attended a pro-Labor rally, jamming streets around the city square, blocking inner-city transport and cross-city traffic.

"We Want Gough"

The crowds chanted "We want Gough" and "Down with Fraser" while union and political leaders addressed them. Garbage cans filled around the crowd were tossed with nearly \$30,000 for the Labor party election fund, an official said.

About 5,000 demonstrators, ignoring union leaders' pleas to the Melbourne Club, symbolic house of Australia's Conservative political establishment. Among its members is the caretaker Liberal Prime Minister, Malcolm Fraser.

A group hurled missiles through windows and left a coffin labeled "Democracy" on the steps of the club before attempting unsuccessfully to storm the state parliament and the stock exchange buildings.

The crowd was turned back by police after brief scuffles, but no arrests were reported. All union workers will return to work tomorrow, but left-wing union leaders are meeting to plan further demonstrations.

In Brisbane, a crowd of 12,000 gave Mr. Whitlam an enthusiastic welcome when he said in a speech that the governor-general, Sir John Kerr—who fired Mr. Whitlam, following a parliamentary crisis that had held up budget approval—should restate his position.

In Adelaide, a crowd estimated at 10,000 showed similar fervor but no violence at a pro-Labor rally.

Gordon Scholes, the Labor party speaker in the now-dissolved House of Representatives and the only Labor figure with authority to communicate directly with Queen Elizabeth, sent a letter asking the Queen to overrule Sir John's action.

The Queen has received Mr. Scholes' letter but most political observers see little chance of it.

Call by Parties For Mrs. Peron To Quit Denied

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Argentine President Isabel Peron denied in an Interior Ministry communiqué today that all parties in the national Senate had demanded that she resign.

Leaders of all the Senate blocs were reported last night to be insisting that Mrs. Peron should either take a prolonged leave of absence or make an unofficial journey abroad by next Wednesday.

Each of the six leaders will introduce a subject at this meeting but afterward the discussion is expected to be general. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will discuss monetary questions; Mr. Ford, energy; Mr. Moro, East-West trade; Mr. Schmidt, the recession; Mr. Wilson, relations with the Third World; and Mr. Mitterrand, world trade.

But other subjects are expected to be discussed on the sidelines, including next month's North-South conference opening here and debate with the Communist nations. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has just returned from the Soviet Union and Mr. Schmidt from China, where Mr. Ford will be going later this month.

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Family of 5 Killed In Home Near Milan

VERCELLI, Italy, Nov. 14 (AP).—Five members of a family, including a 13-year-old boy, were found shot to death today in their home near this city northwest of Milan, police said.

"They said Sergio Graneris, a wealthy 45-year-old tire dealer, and his family had been shot. Police said they were holding a daughter of Mr. Graneris and her fiancé for questioning in the case. The other victims included Mrs. Graneris, 41, and her parents, both in their late 70s.

The family was found in their home near this city northwest of Milan, police said.

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Catch Too Big For Greek Boat

CHIOS, Greece, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—The captain of a Greek fishing vessel netted the biggest catch of his life Wednesday—a Turkish submarine.

Belgian sources here said tonight the captain thought he had caught a big shark while fishing in international waters, until he saw a periscope.

He hastily cut the wire ropes holding the nets and sped away while a Turkish destroyer came to the rescue of the submarine and disengaged it.

New Zealand Party Is Finding Low Growth Politically Catchy

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—A political manifesto advocating a check on material growth and a fair distribution of wealth has become a best seller in New Zealand.

The manifesto, by the fledgling Values party, also wants a minimum wage for housewives and single parents as well as the unemployed and retired.

The party attracted only 2 percent of the votes in a general election three years ago. But it has announced a full list of 87 candidates for the elections Nov. 28.

The Values party's founders and leaders are young—between 25 and 35—and party hopefuls in child teachers, farmers, economists, housewives and a fashion designer.

The party rejects unbridled industrial growth in the pursuit of profit. It believes that when demand is satisfied, profit-seeking industry puts pressure on the public to buy things it does not want. The manifesto also attacks the increasing manufacture of goods that soon wear out or break.

Fairer Distribution

The Values party wants a fairer distribution of wealth in the community and proposes the establishment of "cooperative community enterprises." Modern business must satisfy the needs of its employees, its customers, the suppliers of its finance and the community, the manifesto says.

It suggests that each of these groups elect representatives on the policy boards of major corporations and that these boards should set the goals of the enterprise and insure they are met.

The Values party wants to abolish all welfare payments and establish a minimum and maximum wage for all adult members of the population. Housewives and single parents, as well as the unemployed and the retired, should be paid at least the minimum wage, it urges.

Low levels of births and deaths (families averaging no more than two children) and lower levels of production and consumption would mean an increase in leisure time, the manifesto says. It stresses the need for conservation of natural resources and protection of the environment.

Farm Financing

To help young persons buy farms in largely agricultural New Zealand, the party proposes that they should be able to get up to 25 per cent of the needed finance for the land from a rural bank.

Farmers would also have a minimum income. The selling price of land would be assessed

28 Believed Dead On Tourist Hike In the Caucasus

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Twenty-eight Soviet mountain hikers apparently froze to death during a sudden blizzard high in the Caucasus Mountains, the newspaper *Sovetskaya Kultra* said today.

The newspaper accused travel officials in the region of gross negligence and indicated that the stronger members of the group abandoned their fellows to save their own lives.

Sovetskaya Kultra said a group of 51 tourists from several cities had set out in September to follow a well-known and easy tourist route through the main Caucasus ridge, which ends near the Black Sea city of Sochi.

The tourists, divided into two groups each headed by an instructor, encountered a sudden blizzard with fierce winds in an alpine valley and lost their way, the newspaper said.

The newspaper reported that there were only 23 survivors.

Amin Decrees Death For Elephant Hunters

NAIROBI, Nov. 14 (AP).—Uganda President Idi Amin has banned elephant hunting and has made violators subject to military execution, Uganda radio reported today.

The Uganda Broadcasting Corp. said President Amin, acting to preserve Uganda's wildlife, canceled all elephant-hunting licenses. He decreed that only imported ivory or ivory auctioned by the government may be bought and sold.

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Why do some suits last longer than others?

Quite simply because they're made from stronger materials. And these durable fabrics, including end-to-end weaves, whipcords and chevrons, are a very important part of the new collection at Larvin 2.

The end-to-end weaves, soft and versatile, are priced (from F 1550). The whipcords, as well as other fabrics made from highly twisted yarns, are particularly warm. And the chevrons, a more durable version of the tweed look, are available (from F 1350).

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مكتبة الامان

Catch Too Assessment Is Sought

Bar Group Given Partial List Of Ford's High Court Choices

By Lesley Oelner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (NYT).—The Ford administration sent the names of the President's possible choices for Supreme Court Justice William Douglas's successor to the American Bar Association yesterday for investigation of their qualifications.

At the regular White House press briefing yesterday, Press Secretary Ron Nessen said that Mr. Ford feels "a sense of urgency to act, in order to have a full court."

Mr. Nessen also said, however, that Mr. Ford will act deliberately in the matter and has set no timetable for a decision.

"It is obviously one of the most important choices a president makes," Mr. Nessen said.

The list of names was prepared by both Justice Department and White House officials and is believed to contain both men and women.

Attorney General Edward Levi telephoned the names to the Bar Association, president, Lawrence Walsh, in New York.

Officials and Judges

The list is not necessarily exclusive and an administration source said that the President would not be limited to it in making his choice.

Mr. Levi invited the ABA to suggest additional names "if that should prove necessary," according to Mr. Walsh.

A partial listing of the names, provided by administration sources, includes both government officials and judges of the U.S. courts of appeals for various circuits.

The judges are Arlin Adams of the Third Circuit, Philadelphia; Paul Roney of the Fifth, New Orleans; John Paul Stevens of the Seventh, Chicago; William Webster of the Eighth, St. Louis; and Clifford Wallace of the Ninth, San Francisco.

Others are Solicitor General Robert Bork, Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., and Rep. Charles Wiggins, R-Calif.

Rep. Wiggins is a member of the House Judiciary Committee, which made the impeachment inquiry of former President Richard Nixon. At the start of the inquiry he was one of Mr. Nixon's strongest defenders but in the end he joined the vote to impeach.

The partial listing did not include any women. A high administration source said yesterday that he believes that a woman nominee is a strong possibility.

He said as well that the choice must be made with great care, especially because the President has lost in the Senate with several of his nominees.

Sen. Brooke Is Mentioned by Ford

As Vice-Presidential Possibility

By Lou Cannon

DURHAM, N.C., Nov. 14 (WP).—Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., "ought to be considered" as a vice-presidential nominee next year, President Ford said today.

Mr. Ford told a delegation of black student leaders from North Carolina Central University that Sen. Brooke, the only black in the U.S. Senate, has compiled "an enviable record."

He added that he liked him personally.

Later, in Washington, Sen. Brooke said he did not expect to be the running mate. He did not plan to encourage Mr. Ford to select him, he added.

But Sen. Brooke told a reporter: "I am flattered. It is very kind and generous and I am very grateful—but I just don't expect the President will ask me to be his running mate."

Meanwhile, police in Atlanta said the Secret Service issued an alert for a man reportedly concealing a rifle under his coat near the Marriott Motor Hotel just an hour and a half before the President's scheduled arrival, AP reported.

"We've got an investigation under way," a spokesman for the Atlanta office of the Secret Service said. He declined further comment.

In the meeting with the 12 students, four of them women, the President also hinted that he is giving strong consideration to naming a woman to the Supreme Court vacancy created by the resignation of Justice William Douglas.

Mr. Ford's 20-minute private meeting with the student leaders occurred during a day of politicking in North Carolina and Georgia with an eye to

the prospective GOP primary challenge of Ronald Reagan.

In North Carolina, where supporters of Mr. Ford concede that Mr. Reagan is a strong contender, the President seemed to be bidding for moderate and black votes to offset the former California governor's expected appeal to conservatives.

Chicago Doctors End Strike

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (NYT).—The longest doctors' strike in U.S. history ended here yesterday when residents and interns at Cook County Hospital accepted a settlement and returned to their medical duties after 18 days on the picket line.

The strike at Chicago's only public hospital had severely curtailed operations at an institution serving many of the city's poor and elderly. The number of patients dropped from a normal 1,100 to 677 on Wednesday, about 45 per cent below normal for the 1,500-bed institution.

Dr. John Raba, president of the hospital's House Staff Association, which represented the young doctors who walked off the job on Oct. 27 after months of stalemated negotiations, called the new contract a "victory" and said: "Never before have MDs done so much for their patients."

One of the key demands by the striking medical professionals was for improved patient care at the hospital.

Consequently, he is casting about for another way to have an influence on the party's direction short of becoming a candidate, at the same time keeping alive the possibility that the party in the end could turn to him a second time.

At the core of Sen. McGovern's desire to try again is his conviction that the positions he espoused in 1972 were not repudiated by the voters. Rather, as

he said in the Iowa speech, the rejection was of "a confusion and uncertainty of leadership" as perceived by the voters as a result of campaign mistakes he made.

While personally disposed favorably to Sen. Humphrey, Sen. McGovern questions whether Sen. Humphrey represents the forward thrust of the Democratic party today.

Sen. McGovern put himself on that outer edge in his Iowa speech by calling for a phased withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea within a year and urging all the declared candidates to demand it. None took him up on the call.

Sen. McGovern is preparing a repeat performance of his speech to an Iowa State party dinner last month in which he accepted blame for his 1972 defeat by Richard Nixon but urged Democrats not to reject the objectives his candidacy sought.

The second installment will be in Louisville, Ky. on Nov. 23 at the closing session of the Democratic Issues Convention, a gathering of party activists to consider the party's direction next year.

Aware of what has come to be known as "the Humphrey phenomenon"—the centering of interest on the Minnesota senator as a consensus candidate in the event of a deadlock at the National Convention in New York City—Sen. McGovern hopes to start similar thinking in his own direction by taking the lead in discussion of issues.

Potential Support

He is known to believe that a large number of delegates to the convention, while committed to other liberal candidates, will have been among his 1972 supporters and hence will be at least potentially favorable to him if a stalemate occurs.

As he indicated in his Iowa speech, Sen. McGovern is dissatisfied with what he considers the failure of all the declared candidates to speak out adequately and effectively on such issues as welfare and tax reform, development of alternative sources of energy and other issues.

He feels a strong pull, accordingly, to get involved in active pursuit of his party's nomination, yet is restrained by a pledge he made last year to South Dakota voters, while seeking re-election, that he would not run for president again.

He is aware that a great many of his 1972 supporters have committed themselves to other presidential aspirants and that his entry into the race would be divisive and even painful for many of his old backers.

Seeking Influence

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PROTESTING UN RESOLUTION—Part of a crowd in suburban Los Angeles demonstrating against the General Assembly's branding of Zionism as racism. Protesters called the vote an "obscene action." UN bookstore is visible in the background.

As Alternative for Democrats

McGovern Keeping Himself to Fore for '76

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (WP).—Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., still hopeful the Democratic party might turn to him next year as its presidential nominee, is considering ways to position himself as an alternative to Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., in the event of a convention deadlock in July.

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Aware of what

Fears Fund Cut by Congress

Butz Warns UN Food Agency On Being 'Political Football'

By William Tuohy

ROME, Nov. 14.—U.S. Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz warned the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization today that it must not become a "political football."

"All of us must be careful not to make a political instrument out of FAO," Mr. Butz said at a news conference here. "To inject political discussions into the UN specialized agencies is to subject these agencies to the danger of diminished financial support and ineffective programs."

Mr. Butz's unwelcome advice was issued during the 18th general session of the food organization at its headquarters in Rome. He spoke after Libya called Israel a "pet state" of the United States and suggested that both countries be expelled from the FAO.

Yesterday dozens of Arab and Third World delegates walked out of the conference at the start of a speech by the Israeli delegate.

The anti-Israeli stance of the Third World countries was related to an anti-Zionist resolution passed this week by the General Assembly in New York.

Because of political agitation in the UN's technical agencies, the United States has served notice to the International Labor Organization of the UN in Geneva that it intends to withdraw. It also has cut off its funding of Unesco in Paris because a vote by that agency in effect denied Israeli participation in Unesco.

In answer to questions, Secretary Butz said: "I don't detect any move whatever in the U.S. Congress to withdraw from FAO."

"On the other hand, I think what happens in the General Assembly in the UN does affect congressional attitudes toward all international organizations such as FAO."

Support Eroded

Mr. Butz said that "it is quite clear in the United States that the increasing politicization of these agencies erodes the support in Congress."

"I think what happened in the UN (the anti-Zionist vote) has very seriously eroded support in Congress for all these international agencies."

This diminishing support will undoubtedly be a factor when Congress is asked to approve the U.S. share of the FAO budget, Mr. Butz said.

The United States currently provides 35 percent of the FAO budget of \$106 million—and FAO officials have requested an increase to \$169 million for next year.

Mr. Butz indicated that it would be difficult for the United States to support a 50-percent increase in the FAO budget while the U.S. Department of Agriculture was being asked to cut its budget by 18 percent.

And Mr. Butz declared: "I think agencies like FAO must understand that there is no very loud constituency in the United States for international organizations."

Nobody writes his congressman saying, "Please increase the appropriations for the international agencies."

© Los Angeles Times

Humphrey Offers Bill to Overhaul U.S. Arms Sales

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., introduced yesterday the most far-reaching bill yet proposed in Congress to curb sales and gifts of U.S.-made weapons to foreign nations.

The bill, which Sen. Humphrey said has substantial backing in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, as well as the Senate and the House, would amend legislation dating back two decades and give Congress, rather than the president, the power to control foreign arms shipments.

At a news conference and on the Senate floor, Sen. Humphrey also disclosed that the Ford administration is proposing a record level of arms sales and gifts totaling \$12.4 billion this fiscal year, an increase of about \$1.4 billion over fiscal 1975.

His bill would make 23 major changes in current export legislation as well as changing practices dating back a generation to the end of World War II.

Some of the features of his bill are contained in draft legislation now before the House International Relations Committee. But the Humphrey proposal is broader than the House version.

Drifting Oil Enters Harbor at Folkestone

FOLKESTONE, England, Nov. 14 (AP).—Oil leaked from a four-mile stretch of a resort beach west of here today, after the collision in the English channel on Wednesday between a supertanker and a British warship.

Officials said oil from the 3,000-ton spill also got into Folkestone Harbor, before a question-bombing boom could be used to stop it at the harbor entrance. A fleet of boats worked the oil slick, spraying chemicals. But oil washed up along a 10-mile stretch between Deal and Dover.

Hanoi Aides in Saigon For Unification Talks

SAIGON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—A 25-member delegation from North Vietnam headed by National Assembly chairman Truong Chinh arrived in Saigon Wednesday for talks to bring about the reunification of the two Vietnams.

The delegation was welcomed by Provisional Revolutionary Government officials. The talks are scheduled to begin this week and may run until Nov. 25, according to informed sources.

Fishermen's Protest Blocks Danish Ports

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 14 (AP).—Fishermen blocked the entrances to several major fishing ports and went on strike yesterday to protest a government-ordered halt to Danish cod and herring fishing in the North Sea for the rest of the year.

The government banned the fishing last week after Danish fishermen exhausted their quotas for the year.

\$400,000 Ransom Reported for 4 in Tanzania Center

STANFORD, Calif., Nov. 14 (UPI).—A ransom of between \$400,000 and \$500,000 was paid for the release of four Stanford University students in Africa earlier this year, the Stanford Daily reported yesterday.

The amount of the ransom had been kept secret.

The money was raised in loans by the father of Carrie Hunter, one of the students. He has not yet been able to raise funds to pay off the loans, the university newspaper said.

2 Priests Surrender To Police in Chile

SANTIAGO, Nov. 14 (AP).—Two Roman Catholic priests sought by security agents for allegedly hiding Chile's most wanted leftist extremists, have surrendered to authorities, it was disclosed today.

Modified Boeing 747 Cuts N.Y.-Tokyo Time

TOKYO, Nov. 14 (UPI).—A shorter and lighter version of the Boeing 747 jumbo jet sped nonstop from New York to Tokyo yesterday in a preview of airline flights that will become routine next year.

The 13-hour 33-minute flight was the first between New York and Tokyo without a refueling stop. It cut more than three hours off present airline flight times between the two cities.

German Plan for Iraq

BONN, Nov. 14 (UPI).—West German companies will plan a six-lane highway and three airports in Iraq, the Economics Ministry said.



KIDS' STUFF—A retired worker in West Germany made this alligator for children's amusement out of 42 old tires, cement and a heater, among other things.

May Be Biggest Iron, Uranium Deposit

Satellite Finds Huge Metal Lode in Africa

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (WP).—A satellite put into orbit by the United States 11 years ago has found a large magnetic disturbance in the earth along the African equator, strongly suggesting that the region is rich in heavy metals such as iron and uranium.

The disturbance—according to recently published reports—covers almost the entire Central African Republic, where iron and uranium have been found but not mined.

So enormous is the magnetic difference in the region that geologists say that it could be caused only by an ore body 125 miles wide, 430 miles long and from 3 to 30 miles deep, which would make it bigger than the Mesabi iron range in Minnesota, which is the largest in the United States.

The discovery of the disturbance does not mean that there is a vast and recoverable lode of metal in the region, but it surely implies it. There may be other metals besides iron and uranium, which are scarce in a world growing increasingly dependent on both metals for its expansion and energy.

Special Satellite

So important does the space agency regard this discovery that it is thinking seriously of orbiting a satellite to do nothing more than chart the earth's magnetic field.

The magnetic disturbance found in Africa is known formally as the "Banguil Anomaly," named for the capital city of the Central African Republic.

Finding the Banguil disturbance was an accident. The discovery was made by the Orbiting Geophysical Observatory, which was launched in 1964 and whose magnetometers were still measuring the earth's magnetic field around the equator and noticed this big kink in our data," said the Geological Survey's Joseph Cain.

Belgian Students Protest Cutbacks

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Thousands of university students demonstrated in Belgian cities yesterday against government proposals to cut financial support for the country's universities.

Dozens of lecturers and senior administrators joined the student protests against the government plan, which would especially affect research programs at universities.

The biggest demonstration was in Brussels, where 3,500 students and lecturers marched through the city center, watched by hundreds of police in riot gear. About 2,000 students demonstrated in Liege and 1,500 in Louvain.

Israeli Oil Aide Guilty Of Money, Tax Fraud

TEL AVIV, Nov. 14 (AP).—The former manager of Israel's state-owned oil company was convicted yesterday of income tax evasion and currency fraud.

The court found Mordechai Friedman guilty of concealing 2.4 million Israeli pounds, or \$622,800, demanding the government of foreign currency and illegal transfer of foreign currency abroad.

Friedman was accused of committing the offenses between 1962 and 1968, before becoming manager of the government firm that ran the Abu Rudels oil fields, captured from Egypt in the 1967 Mideast war. Israel is returning the oil installations to Egypt this month.

launched in 1964 and whose magnetometers were still measuring the earth's magnetic field around the equator and noticed this big kink in our data," said the Geological Survey's Joseph Cain.

"I guess at the time we didn't know what we had but it happened every time we crossed over that part of Africa, so we knew we had something that had to be different."

Survey scientists then flew magnetometers in aircraft over the Central African Republic, which confirmed that the region showed severe magnetic disturbance.

In Hilly Regions

There are no working iron or uranium mines in the Central African Republic, even though both metals were found there in the last 10 years. The newly discovered deposits are in the hilly regions away from the Ubangi River, so a railroad or highway would have to be built to carry ore to the river for shipping.

With prices for both iron and uranium rising, the possibility has increased that both metals will be exploited in the republic. State Department sources confirmed that interest in the region among foreign mineral extraction companies has risen and will probably rise further as the Banguil Anomaly gets more scrutiny.

The Central African Republic is an extremely poor land of 2 million inhabitants.

Its ruler, Jean-Bedel Bokassa, came to power in 1966 and was proclaimed president for life two years ago. Marshal Bokassa is best known in the West for his celebration of Mother's Day in 1971, when he ordered the execution of all men imprisoned for crimes against their mothers.

A year ago, Marshal Bokassa awarded exclusive mineral rights in the republic to the Aluminum Co. of Switzerland.

Luigi Chiarini, Italian Expert On Films Is Dead

ROME, Nov. 14 (AP).—Luigi Chiarini, 76, an Italian film expert and director, died yesterday after a long illness.

Mr. Chiarini was the founder and first director of the Italian Experimental Movie Center. He was also director of the Venice Film Festival from 1963 to 1968.

He directed five films, wrote scripts and was a professor of history and a film critic at Torino University.

Margot Klausner

TEL AVIV, Nov. 14 (AP).—Margot Klausner, 70, a noted spiritualist and the head of Israel Motion Pictures Studio, died Wednesday.

Tom Yarbrough

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14 (AP).—Tom Yarbrough, 65, a newspaper columnist and the head of St. Louis Post-Dispatch in May, died yesterday.

Leo Lomski

ABERDEEN, Wash., Nov. 14 (UPI).—Former light-heavyweight boxer Leo Lomski, whose career as the "Abendson Assassin" spanned the 1920s, died Wednesday. He lost only 13 of his 375 fights.

Mr. Lomski's opponents in his 15 years in the ring included former heavyweight champion James Braddock, whom he defeated twice.

Roberto Cantalupo

ROME, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Roberto Cantalupo, 84, who served as Benito Mussolini's colonial under secretary and ambassador to Egypt, Brazil and Spain, died yesterday, relatives said.

2 Die as B-52 Explodes

MINOT, N.D., Nov. 14 (AP).—A B-52 bomber exploded while being refueled early today at the Minot Air Force Base. Two persons were killed, base officials reported.

\$1 Million Stolen in 1974

Cashier Held for Complicity In Rothschild Bank Burglary

PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP).—Augustin Valentini, who had said "I'm only a little cashier, they didn't give me the key," was arrested today for complicity in a million-dollar robbery at the Rothschild Bank last year.

He was still working at the same branch of the bank in which a man using a false name cleaned out several dozen safety deposit boxes in August of last year.

Police charged Mr. Valentini with robbery in the case and with complicity and robbery in two similar incidents before and after the Rothschild Bank coup.

False Keys Used

The unknown man, using the name Gabriel Martin and a set of false keys, took away jewelry, gold ingots and gold objects worth about 4.5 million francs (\$1 million).

Police said that Mr. Valentini permitted the man to make a set of false keys and was on duty during the lunch hour when Mr. Martin walked off with the loot.

Mr. Valentini is also charged in a robbery at the same bank in July, 1973, in which \$37,000 was taken by three bandits.

Police say that he may have been involved in the cleaning out of safety deposit boxes at another bank last December in which three men walked off with

\$700,000 worth of jewels, art objects and gold. They too operated with a set of false keys.

Mr. Valentini had been held on suspicion for 48 hours after the Rothschild Bank robbery, but he was released and returned to Corsica to continue his vacation. "I hope the detectives will figure out something," he had said then.

Egyptian Colonel Arrested as Spy

CAIRO, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Egyptian intelligence agents have arrested a retired army colonel for spying, the Middle East News Agency said today.

The agency said Col. Latif Gayed Shoukry, who retired in 1963, had supplied Egyptian military and political information detrimental to Egypt's national interests to "foreign agents." The nation involved was not disclosed.

Col. Shoukry, father of three college-age children, will be tried "in two weeks" on espionage charges, the agency said.

Bonn Court Rules Against Rightists

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—The West German Constitutional Court ruled today that the rightist National Democratic party is unconstitutional and hostile to the country's democracy.

The NPD had asked the court to forbid the Bonn government to describe it as extreme rightist and anti-constitutional—descriptions used by the Interior Ministry in a recent report on political extremism.

The NPD gained notoriety, particularly abroad, in the late 1960s when it received nearly 10 percent of the vote in regional elections, arousing fears of a Nazi revival. But since then it has lost all its seats in local parliaments.

Police Greeted By Hisses at Site of Theft

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14 (AP).

County police were greeted by hisses when they responded to a call at Biologicals Unlimited, Inc.

More than 100 venomous snakes housed by the Baltimore research laboratory were released from their cages by vandals and at least 14 other rare serpents were stolen last night, police said.

"When we came in there were rattlesnakes and cobras all over the place," said Jack Kilmoe, owner of the firm. A passerby alerted police to a broken window at the firm, a major supplier of snake venom for research hospitals across the country.

New Cyprus Talks Urged by Britain

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 14 (UPI).—Britain called yesterday for resumption of intercommunal talks on Cyprus but said it was impossible, on the basis of contacts with all sides, to predict when they would begin again.

British Ambassador Ivor Richard made the appeal in the General Assembly, while Rauf Denkash, the Turkish-Cypriot leader, told a news conference here that he remained ready to sign an agreement with the Greek-Cypriot community excluding partition of the Mediterranean island republic.

Mr. Denkash said any agreement on the future of the country would have to be guaranteed by both Greece and Turkey and would have to bar annexation of the island by Greece.

2 Slain in Argentina

LA PLATA, Argentina, Nov. 14 (AP).—A policeman and a presumed guerrilla were killed and another policeman was seriously wounded yesterday in an exchange of gunfire, the police said.

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THEATER IN LONDON

A Musical in Search of Material

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 14 (IHT).—The more inept purveyors of that secondhand art, the musical, seem to be in competition to work their clumsy transformations on the least likely material. Why else should anyone think that Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford" was suitable for the stage? And why ever should Joan Littlewood, full of robust commonsense, have attempted to adapt it?

Whatever the reason, the grisly failure, like some pallid ghostly vision, dimly occupies the stage of the Theatre Royal, Stratford East. Mrs. Gaskell, a minor Victorian novelist who lacked the genius or moral understanding of Jane Austen, moved her characters through a lower-middle-class world of aspiring snobbery. Cranford is a small town inhabited mainly by middle-aged spinsters who live in fear of men. The novel's success depends entirely upon its ironic tone, the distancing from its petty events that is impossible to achieve on stage.

Not that Miss Littlewood or her fellow adapter, John Wells, have even tried. They expect the audience to bring their own irony while presenting a story wholly concerned with the minute gradations of social behavior—one of the dramatic climaxes of the show is when the ladies cut dead a man, not quite a gentleman you understand, who is rumored to polish his own shoes.

Pantomime Cow

But such excitements are few. There was one bizarre moment, soon after the start of the show, when a pantomime cow, rigid and

giving off a satisfying thump when struck, was manhandled across the stage. For one dizzy moment I thought rescue was at hand—that the cast, realising the ludicrous and inadequate nature of their material, were at least going to enjoy themselves and use the musical as a springboard for their own fantasies. Alas, the cow was meant to be taken seriously.

The central failure of the show—apart from the intractability of the novel—is that its impetus is rooted firmly in the past. The point of the novel is that nothing happens in Cranford. But once it nearly did, once Miss Matty nearly married a farmer but her sister Deborah prevented her. Nothing happens in the show either, except that Miss Matty (Penelope Lee, gushing greatly) sings songs of what might have been with a whiffiness that soon grows tedious.

The cast is at least adequate in their roles and the show has pleasant muted scenery and costumes. But Carl Davis's music, tinkling along in sentimental Victorian manner, is no more than servicable and is equipped with dull lyrics by Mr. Wells, while Joan Kempwiler's direction consists mainly of keeping the actors on the move as much as possible. The evening is about as thrill-packed as a Cranford tea party, an occasion of gentility

without life or understanding, providing stale tidbits that lack any substance or nourishment.

Charles Pierce, whose "Charles Pierce Show" has opened at the Fortune, is either a very camp gentleman or very butch lady—it's difficult to tell what lies under a succession of squealing dresses—with a very sharp wit. Mr. Pierce could almost be auditioning for the title role in Gore Vidal's novel "Myron," offering a similar appreciation for the movie queens of the 1940s—Betty Davis, Joan Crawford, Tallulah Bankhead and the untalented Maria Montez.

His impersonations of these and others are not very good but it does not matter much because Mr. Pierce is a funny performer with a good line in dirty patter. He has an acquired taste, obsessed with the tinsel of show business and, as with most drag acts, living in some glamorous make-believe never-never land that exists only in bad, old Hollywood movies. Those who do not share his esoteric tastes will find him merely bizarre; those who do will enjoy a performer of style, poise and bitchy, sexually fixated wit.

At the Round House, there is "Le Pavillon au Bord de la Rivière," music theater, based on a Chinese legend, that was specially commissioned for the 1975 Avignon Festival with music by Betsy Jolas and text by Michele Rayou Davis.

The story of how a virtuous wife outwits a wicked warlord who wants to kill her husband so that he can have her is a slight one and Bernard Sobel's staging looks cramped in the cavernous auditorium of the Round House, but it offers at least charm and intelligence.



Sarah Vaughan and Frank Sinatra rehearse for series of concerts at London Palladium.

LONDON MUSIC: Basie, Sinatra and Sarah, Too

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Nov. 14 (IHT).—When it was announced that a package comprising Frank Sinatra, the Count Basie band and Sarah Vaughan would play an eight-day run at the Palladium, an inevitable reaction was: All this and Sarah, too.

At last night's gala opening—at gala prices—it did not quite become that until the very end, when Miss Vaughan joined Sinatra and the band for a rollicking ride-out on "The Lady is a Tramp"—with that last word changed to "change" for obvious reasons.

This was Sarah Vaughan at her swinging best, urged on by the best male swinger in the business and the swiftest hand, scuttling as only she and a very few others can, and letting that great voice roll over three octaves and

through three separate and distinct registers in a memorable display of confident and imaginative musicianship, and all in the kind of high spirits that only confidence can inspire.

Her earlier solo outing had given less unalloyed pleasure. Miss Vaughan has always too often seemed to do with a song what she alone can do, not because it should be done, but simply because, with her long breath and many-faceted voice, she can do it.

It has sometimes occurred to me that she does what she does with a ballad just for the sheer hell of it—and at the expense of the ballad. When she had finished with "Foggy Day in London Town" last night, I felt as if I had been present at a taffy pull, with the song as the taffy.

Sinatra, less characteristically,

did some taffy pulling, too, with "My Way," "Send in the Clowns" and "Old Man River." He was not in the exalted voice of his memorable performance at the Albert Hall last May, and he seemed to be seeking in exaggerated phrasing and emotionalism what an unresponsive voice could no longer supply. But with the Basie band behind him, he favored uptempo numbers, and in these he was confidently and resonantly the swinger of old.

As a package, the evening is a bit too much of a good thing, with the Basie band getting the short end of the stick. They merely open the program too briefly, then settle back under other direction to be a backing band. This could be corrected by allotting to Basie the time inappropriately given a stand-up comic at the beginning of the second half—and at these prices it should be.

MUSIC IN NEW YORK

In 'Rex,' Richard Rodgers Concentrates on the Songs

By William Glover

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP).—This time Richard Rodgers is concentrating exclusively on the music.

"It's years since I haven't been involved in the production side, too," noted Broadway's senior composer with a touch of satisfaction.

For his 41st show, Mr. Rodgers is at work on the score of "Rex," a jaunty through the life and loves of England's Henry VIII. It is slated for a spring opening with Nicol Williamson, a British star of appropriate mercurial intensity, in the title role.

At 73, Mr. Rodgers is satisfied to leave the technical and financial details of production to others. Besides, a rarity, the project was brought to him instead of being self-generated.

The idea started 18 months ago with Richard Adler, who wrote several shows himself before turning producer.

January Rehearsals

The book for "Rex" is being done by Sherman Yellen, author of "The Rothschilds." Fittingly the lyrics is Sheldon Harnick, who clinched a partnership with Jerry Book with "Fiddler on the Roof." Rehearsals, under the direction of Edwin Shurin, are to start in late January.

Mr. Harnick is Mr. Rodgers' third collaborator since the death of Oscar Hammerstein 2d. As did the others, Mr. Harnick writes the words first. They went to work after Mr. Harnick had the lyrics for one song ready.

"I never do music unless working to a specific idea," said Mr. Rodgers, who for years has been trying to explode "a myth that all I have to do is keep conscious and everything comes to me in two or three minutes."

The degree of difficulty in generating melodies this time, he said, "is just about as usual."

Mr. Rodgers has been preparing songs in the order in which they will be used in "Rex," and is "way ahead of schedule," with 11 numbers already completed, more than two-thirds of the score.

"You always know there's a possibility of change," he said, and so he plans to be on hand through the tryout process.

Five years have passed since his last show, "Two by Two," and some important events kept him for a long time from his piano and writing desk.

One was "Musical Stages," an autobiography recently published to highly approving reviews. "I left a few things out," he reported.

The other was an operation in July, 1974, for removal of his larynx. Mr. Rodgers surprised doctors by the speed with which he learned esophageal speech. The surgery did not damage either his work drive or sense of humor. He talks slowly and softly but smiles frequently.

"The 'Rex' score will not entail variations from the style that has distinguished the career that began 55 years ago. It's a 'say word,' he said, "is still melodic."

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THE ART MARKET

Test Met and Mastered at Geneva Silver Sale

By Souten Melikian

PARIS, Nov. 14 (UPI)—The art market passed its first genuine test this season at Christie's auction of silver Tuesday in Geneva. There had been no sale of such high quality in any category, but had the crisis been as severe as some professionals believed it to be last summer, nothing could have induced reluctant buyers to part with their cash.

On the contrary, the sale brought the highest gross total ever of any silver sale, 4,602,260 Swiss francs (about \$2 million). While the sum is due to the large number of lots—230—several of exceptional quality, there is no doubt that big money is available. Most of the pieces came from private sources and at least one was believed to be from a Euro-

pean royal family. The money was ready.

Prices were by no means crazy. Extraordinary prices were paid for extraordinary pieces.

Highest Prices

The two highest prices were paid for two jardinières and stands by Thomas Germain (1773-1748), probably the most famous silversmith of the 18th century. Although matching, the jardinières and stands were sold separately, fetching 1.1 million Swiss francs (about \$385,000) for each set.

High as the prices may seem, few works by Thomas Germain are known to survive. The jardinières had not been previously recorded, but, by coincidence, two still lifes by the 18th-century French painter François Desportes show one of the jardinières, bearing out the regard in which the

pieces must have been held when they were made.

Germain was the towering figure of his craft. He was appointed goldsmith and sculptor to Louis XIV in 1706 and produced bronzes until the Régence, when he turned to silver. He became the chief supplier of silver to Louis XV and received orders from the courts of Portugal and Sicily. Such works as the jardinières are, therefore, key pieces in the history of French decorative art.

Awareness of rarity and historic value played a role in other cases. It was a surprise when a table bell of the Louis XIV period, weighing 180 grams and stamped with the Paris mark of 1680, rose to 32,000 Swiss francs. Only two similar pieces are on record, and French silver of the Louis XIV period enjoys greater prestige than silver of other periods be-

cause most of it was melted down into bullion to pay for the king's wars. By this standard, a pair of Louis XIV candlesticks bearing the 1687 stamp was almost cheap at 77,000 Swiss francs.

Some Trends

One of the interesting aspects of the sale was the debilitation of French Louis XVII works, for example, sell well only when represented by the most famous goldsmiths. A silver gilt shaving set made 104,900 Swiss francs—twice its estimate. It carries the mark of Robert Joseph Auguste and is the only set of this type on record. It was followed by a soup tureen with cover and stand, made by the same artist in 1779 and 1780 just after he was appointed goldsmith to Louis XVI in 1778. The price, 93,800 Swiss francs, was almost the same as that (99,000 Swiss francs)

fetched by a matching set last November, also at Christie's in Geneva.

In contrast, a pair of soup tureens by Louis Jean Baptiste Chéret made in 1788 was bought in at 45,000 Swiss francs. Auguste was one of the most famous goldsmiths of the period; Chéret was not.

English silver sold fairly well, given the British situation, and was bought mostly by London dealers. John Knopman of London paid 28,700 Swiss francs for a large George III silver gilt tea service made by John Ems in 1804 (the tray was made two years later by William Bennett). A pair of pear-shaped jugs by John Langlands of Newcastle, made in 1787, was comparatively more expensive at 24,300 Swiss francs. The buyer was Vincent Laloux of Brussels.

The success of Portuguese silver was a pleasant surprise for the auctioneers since the Portuguese are no longer seen at international sales. Brazilian dealers bidding against each other and a Madrid dealer, probably buying for the South American market, made the difference.

Florid Ewer

A florid ewer and basin made at Oporto about 1770 rose to 24,300 Swiss francs, one third over the estimate. Another unmarked ewer of the same period was even more expensive at 52,800 Swiss francs, twice the estimate. A circular silver gilt dish of the Renaissance went to the Madrid dealer for 60,500 Swiss francs, also doubling its estimate. While not all Portuguese wares sold so



Still life by Desportes, at National Museum, Stockholm, showing auctioned jardinière.

Around the European Galleries

Paris

Mark Tobey, 6, Rue Jacques Callot, Paris 6, to Dec. 12. This is a private collection of Tobey's work, belonging to close friends of the artist's and including a lot of excellent pieces. It is now for sale. Tobey's manner is well remembered, is elegant and delicate—a refined aestheticism of spider-fine lines and careful color.

Magnum on XVI Sticks, Cabinet des Dessins, Musée du Louvre, to Jan. 19.

In the 16th century the world expanded suddenly, artists became aware of space as never before and indeed a couple of significant drawings in this exhibition show vast landscapes seen from a height, with the artist himself in the foreground, in the act of drawing. A precious and delightful little show of maps, engravings and drawings done in a century that was far from tame and admirably open to the freshness of things.

Auguste Berman, Galerie Procureur, 35 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Nov. 30.

Russian-born, an American citizen living in Rome, Eugene Berman belonged to that generation of great theater decorators who loved the precious and the baroque. He, Bernard and Tschichow had much in common. The present exhibition includes drawings (watercolors) for costumes and sets and some sensitively done landscapes in an antiquarian vein.

Alexandre Delac, Galerie Stadler, 51 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Dec. 13.

Delac draws with a sort of delicate intelligence and shows himself here as the central subject of the exhibition—a handsome, idealized Narcissus portrayed in pencil drawing that make use of the transparency of the paper as an allusion to the transparency of the mirror. The whole thing is pretty inviolate, to say the least, but not morbid, and is brought off with style.

Vieux, Galerie Affaki, 159 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 6, to Dec. 6.

Drawings and sculptures by Vieux are assembled here in an exhibition intended to mark the publication of a luxury volume of "volographes." These are works done originally as collages and reproduced here in 75 copies, each one of them enhanced by stenciled additions made by the artist. Vieux's sculpture makes use of industrial objects of steel pieces which he polishes and sculpts into elegant shapes that convey a sense of simple authority. The collages, which assemble the shapes of architecture, modes clipped from 19th-century illustrations and geometric forms, are also elegant, but have this viewer with the feeling of having seen a formal exercise well executed.

MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

Stephen Greenfield, Christie's Contemporary Art, 11 Abchurch Lane, London W1, to Nov. 20.

The centerpiece of this first one-man show by 24-year-old Greenfield is a suite of 12 etchings inspired by Robert Graves's "A COLLECTION OF CHESS SETS" for sale privately. Runs after 5 p.m. PARIS 20-04-94.

COLLECTING—OIL PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, WATERCOLORS, PRINTS OR ETCHINGS—The Art Investment Guide, the Monthly Art Sales Index, the Annual Art Sales Index, Cumulative Auction Prices and the Artist Card Index Service. ASI publications must be the information needs of all levels of collector and dealer. Write for details from: Art Sales Index, 14 Rue Drouot, 75009 Paris, France. Tel: 770-26-42. Telex: Drouot 29035.

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poems. There are also "Steppenwolf" etchings and some landscape oils and drawings.

Raya Kruk, Arts 33 Gallery, 38a Homer Street, London W1, to Nov. 21.

This new gallery has a policy of showing freshly discovered talent. Raya Kruk's oil monotypes, both figurative and fantastic, are well thought out and painted with great brio.

Mary Bennett, Real's Art Gallery, 196 Tottenham Court Road, London W1, to Nov. 21.

Mary Bennett has perfected her own technique of landscape painting in Chinese ink on rice paper, and on a generous scale. These examples of Welsh and Australian landscapes are shown in conjunction with the publication of a book about her work.

Stefan Mikulakowicz, Drian Gallery, 57 Finsbury Place, London W1, to Nov. 21.

This first English one-man show by this Polish artist consists of 12 highly colored and theatrical oils and a beautiful selection of silver sculptured jewelry, chiefly with flower and insect motifs.

Adolf Frohner, Patrick Seale Gallery, 2 Motcomb Street, London S.W.1, to Nov. 21.

Professor of life drawing at the Vienna Academy, Frohner, in these drawings and etchings, takes a poignant and terrifying look at women misused.

Old Masters, Lanson Gallery, 83/84 Jermyn Street, London S.W.1, to Nov. 22.

Among the 21 masterworks are 16th and 17th-century portraits, groupings on vellum by Abraham Bloemaert (1566-1651), a 17th-century Dutch allegory of Venus,

a Paul Brill seascape on copper, and a fine Holy Family by Simon Vouet (1590-1649).

Marianne Von Werther, Brod Gallery, 24 St. James's Street, London S.W.1, to Nov. 21.

Fifty watercolor views of London of more than usual freshness make this show an attractive one. Especially nostalgic are her portrayals of the pubs and the parks.

Michael Michaelides, Annely Juda, 11 Tottenham Mews, London W1, to Nov. 22.

Architect and poet as well as sculptor, Michaelides, whose 2nd one-man show this is, excels himself in these new, austere and noble large sculptures.

Francis James, Gallery Edward Harcourt, 35 Bourne Street, London S.W.1, to Nov. 22.

In the 1910s and 1920s, a few British artists worked in a bold European manner. Young Francis James, whose first one-man show this is, carries on where such European visionaries left off. This is a major talent in the making.

Robert Young, Redfern Gallery, 20 Cork Street, London W1, to Nov. 26.

A Canadian of the realist school, Young includes in this exhibition of recent work, paintings, watercolors, fine ink drawings, graphics and a tapestry portrait of Jack Kerouac.

Sidney Nolan, Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle Street, London W1, to Nov. 28.

Twenty-three large paintings, under the generic title "Notes for Oedipus," explore the complex relationships between Oedipus, the Sphinx, and Nolan's own addition to mythology in the over-

whelming presence of a sharp-beaked, spine-spurred cock.

Four Painters of 20th-Century Greece, Wildenstein, 147 New Bond Street, London W1, to Dec. 4.

Mounded for the benefit of the National Trust for Greece, the four painters are the primitive Theophilos; the Byzantine and iconic Kostas; the cosmopolitan and highly decorative Ghika; and the lyrically realist Tseroukhis. The excellent catalogue has a long introductory essay by Nicos Hadjithodorou.

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But May Ease Impact of Pullout

Wilson Said to Reject Chrysler Aid

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—The Minister Harold Wilson ruled out granting massive aid to Chrysler Corp. operating in Britain, informed sources said.

Wilson, the sources said, the government is considering ways of easing the impact of a Chrysler pullout possibly by keeping plant or two running through current recession.

He government has found it possible to justify granting aid under the kind of aid—\$200 million according to unconfirmed reports—that the company is asking so, the government feels, it would violate the intent of the

industrial strategy it announced only last week. Under it, the government would aid promising industries in an effort to rebuild the country's manufacturing strength.

John Riccardo, chairman of Chrysler, is expected back in London "at the beginning of next week," a spokesman for the Department of Industry said today.

"Why should we help an American multinational," asked an official, "especially one that's got bad management here and in the United States as well?"

Mr. Riccardo was here for three days last week for secret talks with Mr. Wilson, Industry Minister, Eric Varley and labor leaders.

Chrysler has conveyed the im-

pression that without substantial aid it would have to pull out entirely. But observers believe that part of its business here is viable and that it is using the withdrawal threat to persuade its unions to accept heavy layoffs in the more troubled operations.

Chrysler, 4, has been learned, has told the government that it does not believe its half-owned factories here, employing 30,000 workers, can be made to operate profitably. It blamed work stoppages and overcapacity of the European automobile industry.

The company has lost \$123 million in Britain since 1967, when it completed a three-year take-over of Rootes Motors Ltd. Last year the Chrysler subsidiary lost \$84 million and in the first six months this year it lost \$33 million.

The parent company lost \$232 million worldwide during the first nine months this year, and the British operations, the company said, were a major cause.

It is not clear what the government would do to ease a wholesale retreat. Possibilities include subsidizing or taking over a plant to supply parts to Chrysler's subsidiary in France or one that is currently supplying parts to the Iranian automobile industry under a long-term contract.



Raymond Miller



James Bradley Jr.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Raymond Miller has been named general manager of the London offices and head of the British division of Bankers Trust Co. He will succeed Gordon Currie who has been appointed to the management group of the bank's international banking department in New York. Mr. Miller was formerly head of the corporate lending group of the London branch.

James Bradley Jr. has been appointed vice-president of the

Westinghouse International Defense & Public Systems Corp. in Bonn. He is replacing Ray Moore, who is now an independent consultant for Westinghouse. Mr. Bradley was formerly area manager in Bonn.

Almanna Svenska Elektrisk has nominated Curt Nicolai as chairman. He is currently chief executive officer of the group and president of the parent company. He succeeds Marcus Wallenberg who declined to seek re-election. Folke Westerberg is expected to take over from Mr. Nicolai as chief executive officer.

John Bennet has been elected executive vice-president and managing director of Milken Bradley International in London. Armin Wolf Jr. has been elected vice-president in charge of International Services.

Brian Campbell and George Hoffman have been appointed joint managing directors of London and Continental Bankers Ltd. Clifton Brown has resigned as managing director as from Sept. 30 last. Roy Garbman has been appointed an assistant director of the bank.

Peter Schoonderbeek has been named vice-president of Byron Jackson Pump, a division of Borg Warner Corp. He was the managing director of Manufacturing Facilities in Eindhoven, Holland. Mr. Schoonderbeek is replacing Robert Hicks, who is going back to the States.

Investors Await Ford Move on City

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Stocks, trading over a narrow range, closed mixed today as many investors appeared to be marking time pending a clear-cut answer from the Ford administration on New York City's latest request for government assistance to avoid default on its debts.

A Treasury official said a comprehensive plan for the city, including federal financial aid, is being studied by senior administration officials, but said no assurance has been given that such aid will be forthcoming.

Automotive shares surrendered small fractions a day after the industry reported a sharp increase in mid-November sales of new model cars.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 853.87, up 2.44. It was up 1.41 at 3 o'clock.

Volume totaled 16.66 million shares, compared with 25.07 million yesterday.

J.C. Penney surrendered 7/8 to 53 1/4. It said directors approved registration of a proposed public offering of 3 million common shares.

Xerox, which announced price reductions on some copiers, fell 2 1/8 to 54 1/4.

Best Products rose 1/8 to 15 7/8. It said revenues have increased 26 per cent over last year's in the first 5 1/2 weeks of the fiscal second quarter.

Hilton Hotels gained 5/8 to 33 3/8. Yesterday it came in

with higher earnings and raised the quarterly dividend.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.02 to 85.88. The most active issue was U.S. filter, closing at 9 3/4, up 1/4 on volume of \$3,100 shares.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.07 to 83.13.

The government and corporate bond markets came under downward pressure through most of the current week.

By the close today, dealers said, prices on most issues were off by as much as 1 1/2 points on the week, the first such large decline since August.

A number of factors contributed to the market's turn, but most dealers still feel that the general atmosphere is constructive and expect stabilization in prices.

Many dealers saw the impending resolution of the New York City financial crisis as one of the main factors behind this week's weakness.

Federal funds held steady through the session to close in the 5.126 to 5.25 per cent range, but Treasury bill yields moved higher, gaining nine to 14 basis points.

Dealers said bills were under pressure through much of the session as the recent "flight to quality" triggered by worries over a possible New York City default—recalled as hopes grow that there will be some form of federal aid for the city, despite apparently conflicting statements by administration officials.

In Chicago grain futures prices closed generally higher on the Board of Trade on short covering.

British Retail Prices Rise 4% in Month, 25.9% in Year

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Britain's retail price index jumped the month to mid-October, rising 14.5 on Oct. 14, up 4 per cent from its month-old level and up 25.9 per cent in its year-to-date rise.

The index has a base of 100 for 1974.

It was the sharpest month-to-month rise in the index since

record year-to-year increase in the index is 25.9 per cent, set in August.

The government has introduced an anti-inflation program with the declared aim of bringing down the year-to-year increase in the price index to a maximum of 10 per cent by late summer 1976.

The Department of Employment, which released the price figures index, said that the price barometer's rise in October resulted from higher charges for telephone and postal services, higher rents, and higher prices for coal and coke, some fresh vegetables and some other goods and services.

The government also reported that Britain's foreign trade deficit for October remained virtually unchanged at \$206 million.

The adjusted figure for September was \$205 million.

October saw imports rise to a record \$19.46 billion up \$188 million from the previous month.

But exports also increased to a record \$17.40 billion, an increase of \$157 million.

Taking into account a surplus on "invisible trade" such as tourism, insurance, banking and shipping, Britain's overall deficit last month was \$36 million. The "invisibles" totaled \$110 million.

The overall deficit in September was \$36 million.

The government said Britain's reliance on imported oil accounted for the deficit, since trade in non-oil sectors showed a surplus of \$80 million, an improvement from September.

Steel Reports Loss for Third Quarter

ROTTERDAM, the Netherlands, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Steel NB, the government-owned group of steel-making companies, lost \$73 million in the third quarter after net earnings of \$9 million in the same period last year.

In this year's third quarter net loss was \$50.2 million, compared with the first quarter showed a profit of 27.7 million guilders.

Sales in the third quarter totaled 1.87 billion guilders, down 2.6 billion guilders in the first quarter. Sales totaled 2.4 billion guilders in the first quarter and 2.2 billion guilders in the second quarter.

Steel attributed the poor results to "a decline in the demand for our products." Worst off was the steel plate.

The selling price of steel products in the third quarter were far below the cost, it said. Expectations for a fourth quarter of this year "are also unfavorable."

Steel announced it would not pay interim dividends to its two holding companies—Hoesch AG and Hoogovens en Staalfabrieken.

Japan Firms' Net Off

TOKYO, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—The Japanese steel concerns, upon Steel Corp. and Nippon Steel, reported sharply reduced profits today.

Nippon Steel said first half net profit was 5.6 billion yen (\$12.5 million), down from 13 billion yen in the same period last year. Sales totaled 1,076 billion yen, up from 1,116 billion yen. The company set an unchanged semi-annual dividend of 2.5 yen.

Nippon Steel's non-consolidated net profit was 1.6 billion yen, down from 1.8 billion yen in the first half of last year.

Sales were 603.9 billion yen, up from 564.3 billion yen. The company set a dividend of 2.5 yen, unchanged.

Comecon Complains to EEC

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Comecon member countries have accused the European community of failing to respect the economic "basket" of the European security conference agreement signed in Helsinki earlier this year.

The Communist bloc countries charge the EEC with continuing a "discriminatory" attitude toward Comecon members and failing to promote better East-West trade relations.

They say the long process involved in obtaining licenses and EEC price controls mean that a community importer is discouraged from buying from Communist countries.

These complaints follow the rejection by individual Comecon countries of the EEC's proposed long-term, non-preferential trade agreements. Instead, Comecon members want a "framework

agreement" between the European community and Comecon to be negotiated.

Comecon nations resent the refusal by the community's nine member governments to regard Comecon as a true international counterpart to the EEC in trade negotiations.

An invitation to the Communist countries to negotiate new agreements replacing the earlier bilateral deals between EEC countries and Comecon members which expired at the end of 1974 has not been taken up.

Since then it has been community policy only to negotiate as the nine with the East. This prevents direct negotiations between the EEC and the Comecon. China is the only Communist country to have replied favorably to the EEC's trade agreement scheme.

Problems for the Economic Summit

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Some say it began in early 1973, when the system of fixed exchange rates was abandoned and national currencies were left to float their own value either by floating alone or in a block against the rest of the world.

Others date it from the mid-1960s, when profligate U.S. spending policies fueled a worldwide boom at the expense of back-breaking deficits in America's international accounts.

And still others claim that it is all the fault of the post-war socialist perversion of the capitalist system.

But whatever date historians put on it, it is becoming increasingly clear that the fundamental economic facts of life in the capitalist world have undergone radical change.

By whatever measure one chooses to use—the level of unemployment, the decline in production, the contraction in international trade—the current economic climate is the worst since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

But what really makes this recession different from—and worse than—all the others in the post-war era is the growing suspicion not only that the classic tools of economic policy-makers have been rendered obsolete.

Kissinger Statement

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in a speech to the Pittsburgh World Affairs Council on Tuesday, put it rather bluntly. In commenting on this weekend's economic summit meeting of the heads of state of the United States, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy, and Japan, he stated that "they must give their peoples the sense that they are masters of their destiny, that they are not subject to blind forces beyond their control."

What remains to be proven is that they are.

In fact, the government leaders meeting for dinner Saturday and working through lunch on Monday in a chateau outside of Paris will do little more than discuss the interrelated problems of exchange rates, trade, energy policy and economic relations—specifically, commodity agreements—

with the underdeveloped nations. There will be no dramatic policy decisions, the participants themselves have repeatedly stressed.

At best, this first summit devoted exclusively to economic questions will reinforce the willingness and commitment of the major industrialized states to work together to find solutions to common problems.

The most disturbing of these is the growing evidence that the Keynesian economic model—where government spending stimulates consumer spending and investment to assure full employment—is no longer the instant cure for the depressive phase of the business cycle, as it was in the years since 1938 when Lord Keynes formulated his theory.

On a technical basis, what distinguishes today's problems from the conditions in the 1930s is that there is too much cash in the hands of financial institutions and consumers, that there has been virtually no drop in consumers' purchasing power as a result of the downturn, that the underemployment of productive capacity falls in certain sectors rather than throughout industry and that prices overall continue to rise despite the depressive business conditions.

On a more fundamental basis, the social structure of the mid-1970s is so vastly different from that of the 1930s as to put into question the assumptions Lord Keynes employed.

The structural changes span the gamut of modern life. Unemployment payments, however, permit labor to remain idle and unproductive whereas in the earlier conditions of the 1930s the unemployed were hired under government aegis to build roads, schools and other public infrastructure that in the long helped to an improvement in productivity.

Today, most households—especially among low-income families who Lord Keynes assumed had a higher propensity to spend their money consuming goods and services than upper-income groups—already own what are considered the basic necessities. Thus, pumping money into the hands of consumers is less likely to

spur new purchases than in the 1930s and more likely to wind up in savings accounts.

Birth control is another new element in the equation. Smaller families mean fewer purchases and, at a later date, fewer formations of new households buying the durable goods that go along with creating a new home.

All of this means that the massive deficit spending by the federal and state authorities in West Germany has done little to lift the economy.

But will more deficit spending achieve what this year's estimated budget shortfall of 65 billion deutsche marks has not? The most notable effect of government spending to date has been to dramatically increase the level of personal savings, which is currently running at 17 per cent of disposable income, up from 13 per cent in 1971. In Japan, the rate is 24 per cent, up from 18 per cent. The message is that governments can make money available, but they cannot force consumers to spend it.

In France, the biggest deficit spending program since the founding of the Fifth Republic is under way and appears to be reviving the economy. But it has also rekindled the nation's problem of inflation, with the latest monthly increase at 0.9 per cent—almost double the 0.5 per cent target that the government had hoped to reach by now.

Doubt on Expansion

In addition, there are strong doubts that France can maintain an expanding economy if its major trading partners inside the Common Market are not buying French goods.

The economic prospects in Japan and the United States are more buoyant, but even the most optimistic forecast puts production at about the level of 1973—which leaves little room to absorb the natural growth of the labor force in two years.

The rate of inflation in the United States is also worrisome, at latest measure prices are 7.8 per cent over the year-ago level. The danger is that a strong recovery will lead to even higher price increases—and that, in turn, will prompt a new tighten-

Industry Output In U.S. Rises 0.4% in Month

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Industrial production increased by 0.4 per cent in October, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

Last month's output of the nation's factories, mines and utilities rose to 116.5 per cent of the 1967 average from a revised 116 per cent in September when production slipped 1.8 per cent.

The September increase initially had been reported as 1.9 per cent but was revised downward to reflect additional data.

Report Shows Goods Demand In U.S. Will Be Moderate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Retailers and wholesalers increased their inventories by only \$470 million in September, a sign they expect future demand for goods to be moderate, the Commerce Department reported today.

The \$470-million jump followed a \$1.3-billion build-up of backroom stocks in August. The increases followed six consecutive months in which merchants reduced their inventories.

Manufacturers reduced their inventories in September by \$86 million, according to an earlier Commerce Department report.

Retail sales during September dropped by 0.9 per cent, but sales at all levels increased by 0.5 per cent during the month.

Manufacturing sales rose 1.2 per cent and wholesalers posted a 0.9-per-cent gain. Both were sufficient to offset the sales drop at the retail level.

The Commerce Department said inventories on hand in September represented \$152 worth of goods for every \$1 of sales, compared with \$154 for August and \$152 a year ago.

In another report, the Commerce Department noted that more money flowed into the United States during the third quarter than was sent abroad, primarily because of the nation's trade surplus and high interest rates.

The international transactions report said higher interest rates in the United States resulted in a \$4.9-billion increase in short-term deposits from abroad, while bank loans overseas fell by \$3.1 billion during the quarter to \$800 million.

The report said the primary sources of investment money flowing into the United States were the World Bank and Japanese and Caribbean commercial banks. Deposits from oil-exporting countries also rose, but deposits from official agencies in Western Europe and Japan declined.

The increase, which surprised analysts because of its size, came after three months of sluggish growth or actual declines, following the Fed's efforts to forestall a renewal of inflation by adopting a restrictive attitude toward the money supply.

Recently, however, the Fed has relaxed its hold, pushing interest rates downward. Initially the money supply did not respond to the Fed's relaxation, but yesterday's report pointed to a resumption of strong growth.

Meanwhile, the Fed also reported that business loans at leading New York City banks had increased for the second consecutive week.

The Fed said such loans rose \$226 million in the week ended Wednesday, following a revised increase of \$259 million in the preceding week. The two-week gain amounted to \$495 million and provided encouragement to economists who have been awaiting a firming trend in business demand for credit as a sign of economic strength.

Business loans, representing the need for credit to finance expansion, have fallen \$1 billion since midyear in a decline that has alarmed analysts. Such loans have been falling most of the year as a by-product of the recession.

German Orders Rise

WISSEBADEN, West Germany, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Overall sales of West Germany's industry rose to 65.6 billion deutsche marks in September from 64.3 billion marks in August and from 65.4 billion marks in September 1974, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

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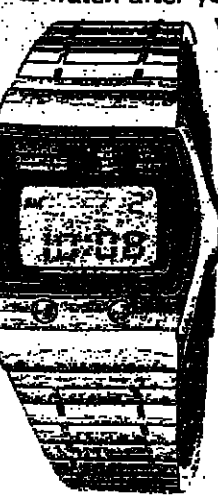
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2-6 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT AMSTERDAM

Seiko announces a technological breakthrough The first LC Digital Quartz Chronograph.

The Seiko Digital Quartz LC Chronograph does more than any other kind of quartz watch. You push button only to change it from a brilliantly accurate watch into a versatile stopwatch. It's just what you'd expect from Seiko. Seiko was the first to market the quartz watch after years of research. Today Seiko is the world's leader in quartz watches with an extensive selection of men's and women's styles to choose from. And we make every part of every Seiko Quartz, except for the battery, to insure impeccable quality control and a superb product. Whatever Seiko Quartz model you select, you get more than just a technologically advanced timepiece. You get the watch that's changing the world's standard of accuracy. Seiko Quartz. \$9



SEIKO

Someday all watches will be made this way.

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Nov. 14, 1975

	Open	Close	H.C.
London	142.25	142.50	-1.25
Zurich	143.25	143.25	-0.75
Paris (U.S. \$/oz)	144.50	145.50	-0.21
U.S. dollars per ounce			
International Gold Index Series "A"			
Bonds (N.Y. 1980)	100.20		
Index value			
Values expressed in U.S. dollars			

Source: International Bankers

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Coming up for retirement on 31st December, 1975, after 20 years with

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Investment Manager and Financial Adviser to the General Management.

He will retain an active part in business life as a director of Julius Baer & Co. Ltd., Zurich, Brown Brothers Harriman Service AG, and others.

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—1976— Stocks and High. Low. Div in \$		Sis. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	3 p.m. Div. High Low Quot. Close	—1976— Stocks and High. Low. Div in \$		Sis. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	3 p.m. Div. High Low Quot. Close	—1975— Stocks and High. Low. Div in \$		Sis. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	3 p.m. Div. High Low Quot. Close			
2025	2234	1194	21.01	49	2025	2234	1194	21.01	49	2025	2234	1194	21.01	49

[illegible]

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 14, 1975		
	Price Yen	
1 Glass	272	Matsu E. Wks.
nip. Print.	249	Mitsubi Hvy. In
Bank	371	Mitsubi Corp.
Photo	374	Mitsui Co.
ha Motor	161	Mitsukoshi
ah	586	Nippon Elec.
air Lr.	380	Sharp
El. Pwr.	1,490	Shiseido
Soap	675	Sany Corp.
Brewery	645	Sumitomo Bank
shu	324	Tsusho Marine
ta	371	Takeda
u ind.	532	Telint
		Tokyo Marine
		Toray
		Toyota

dividend. Ex-rights.

When issued, no Next by delivery.
in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized
the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by
companies.
er's high and low range does not include change
that day's trading.
there is a split or stock dividend amounting to 5
cent or more has been paid the year's high-low

in local currencies)

[illegible]

Copper wire bars:			
spot	575	575.50	577
3 months	595	595.50	598
Cathodes: spot	561	561.50	564.50

[illegible]

Lot: 100.

Xerox Corp	137,900	54 1/2	- 1/8
Norast Util	146,700	10	- 1/4
Amer Tel & Tel	135,000	58 3/8	- 1/8

Phillips Marr	129,000	54%	+ 16
Pricers	127,000	30%	+ 16
Gen Motors	123,200	56%	+ 16
Gr Oil	118,400	21%	+ 16
Am Home	94,400	24%	+ 16
AME Pwr	97,200	24%	+ 16
Damen Co	95,400	0	+ 16
El PwP	92,000	13%	+ 16
Today's gain			
Volume (in millions)	16.46	25.07	
Advances	667	764	
Declines	687	682	
Unchanged	472	651	
Total Issues	1826	1887	
Net 1975 highs	53	117	
Net 1975 lows	9	11	
Most Active—American			
	Sales	Close	N.C.
US Filter	53,100		
Nat Patient	7	1217	16
Carrollton	26,700	76	-21
syste Corp	23,000	354	+4
Gen Corp	23,000		

Amer He wt	23,900	11-16	- 1-16
Housoil M	23,000	30 1/2	+ 1/4
Exaltone	20,000	87	- 134

Infant Sps	16,600			+1,730
Infnt Brkfst	18,200			+1,500
Apore total stock sales				1,791,708
Stock sales year ago				
High	Low	High	Low	
85.75	85.52	85.48	+0.02	

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	N.C.
30 Ind	173.95	174.32	173.23	173.95	-
30 Ind	173.95	174.94	75.57	173.63	-0.45
15 Util	81.31	84.10	78.72	83.96	+0.16
48	516	527.23	529.48	526.13	+0.57

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	182.59	182.02	181.88	-11
20 Railroads	38.21	38.34	38.01	-0.39
5 Utilities	40.77	40.77	40.77	-
500 Stocks	91.59	90.19	90.77	-0.87

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Common	48 1/2	48 03	48 1/4	0 1

Category	Nov. 12	Nov. 11	Nov. 10	Nov. 9	Nov. 8	Nov. 7	Nov. 6
Transportation	22.63	22.50	22.40	22.40	22.40	22.40	22.40
Utilities	32.25	32.15	32.25	32.25	32.25	32.25	32.25
Finance	46.14	45.90	46.13	46.13	46.13	46.13	46.13

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Category	Shares	Buy	Size	Short
Nov. 12	151,725	439,293	2,500	2,500
Nov. 11	162,227	419,955	2,500	2,500
Nov. 10	143,744	312,634	2,500	2,500
Nov. 9	162,161	312,634	2,500	2,500
Nov. 8	162,161	312,634	2,500	2,500
Nov. 7	162,161	312,634	2,500	2,500
Nov. 6	162,161	312,634	2,500	2,500

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

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		High	Low	Last
100	Electro A	410	410	410
100	Essex	54	54	54
2620	Falcon C	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
600	Falcon C	52 1/2	52	52 1/2
100	Ind. A	54 1/2	54	54 1/2
200	Fraser A	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
4100	Gen Masec	67	64	67
355	Gibralter	115	115	115
350	Imperial	112	105	112
1302	GL Paper	321 1/2	317 1/2	321 1/2
500	Gresham	118	110	118 1/2
100	Gen. Trst	54 1/2	54	54 1/2
600	Hambro C	176	155	155
1844	Healey S	54 1/2	54	54 1/2
350	Imperial A	115	115	115
12400	H. Bay Co	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
55	Huron Eri	310	310	310
250	Imperial	98 1/2	98	98 1/2
100	Judithm	87 1/2	87	87 1/2

270 Inland Gas	58½	84½	8
375 Int Mogul	285	280	285
4475 Intas Blue	51½	117½	19

16	1625	Irv Grp A	598	60	492
16	2000	Jarmack	500	40	460
16	2005	Kalber R	510	40	470
16	2200	Trento	700	162	538
15	405	Kelsey H	573	74	71
15	1481	Kerr A A	510	99	411
15	1600	Leff	510	33	477
15	2618	Lacoba A	516	179	337
15	3000	Lab Main	525	125	400
15	3000	Leff	516	125	391
15	4972	L Lab	143	145	288
15	628	Lab C	475	475	475
15	980	Lab C B	475	475	475
15	400	Loeb M	285	275	285
15	2876	Mack H A	58	73	73
13	7470	Lid	578	776	17
15	7650	Mandarin	510	510	510
15	8000	Margini A	514	145	104
15	100	Mel Stor A	514	104	70
15	600	Mel Stor B	514	104	70
15	620	Murphy	515	415	415
15	52	Nat Trust	515	154	15
15	600	Narcis A	515	154	15
15	4808	Norbert	523	54	9
15	1750	Nor Elan	523	25	25
15	1750	Nor Elan W	523	25	25

312 OSF Ind	310	310	310
1050 Orchan A	735	230	230

4745	Panama	A	225	300	
4768	Can Pan	A	314	16	
5439	San N	V	495	914	
55	Brooklyn	A	117	117	
675	Pine Point	A	331	314	
100	Place	A	325	201	
100	Ships	A	117	117	
6000	Rayrock	A	65	65	
1700	Reid Osir	A	495	495	
4000	Pris	A	154	154	
5908	Shell Can	A	55	55	
4429	Sheriff	A	54	54	
850	Sheridan	A	104	104	
1300	Shirley	A	22	22	
1320	Simmons	A	574	74	
1462	Simmons S	A	74	74	
1510	Stater Sh	A	814	814	
100	Steele W Can	A	814	814	
1000	Southam A	A	323	323	
1000	Southam B	A	323	323	
1000	Southam C	A	323	323	
1000	Southam D	A	323	323	
1000	Southam E	A	323	323	
1000	Southam F	A	323	323	
1000	Southam G	A	323	323	
1000	Southam H	A	323	323	
1000	Southam I	A	323	323	
1000	Southam J	A	323	323	
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1000	Southam P	A	323	323	
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1000	Southam AP	A	323	323	
1000	Southam AQ	A	323	323	
1000	Southam AR	A	323	323	
1000	Southam AS	A	323	323	
1000	Southam AT	A	323	323	
1000	Southam AU	A	323	323	
1000	Southam AV	A	323	323	
1000	Southam AW	A	323	323	
1000	Southam AX	A	323	323	
1000	Southam AY	A	323	323	
1000	Southam AZ	A	323	323	
1000	Southam BA	A	323	323	
1000	Southam BB	A	323	323	
1000	Southam BC	A	323	323	
1000	Southam BD	A	323	323	
1000	Southam BE	A	323	323	

1700	Tex	Can		\$25¼	75¼	26
3650	Thom	N	A	\$13	12½	72
2:50	Tec	Dem	Blk	\$42¼	41¾	45

1395 Traders A	\$14	14	14
4200 Trans Mt	\$104	104	104
294 TrCan PL	\$194	194	194
60 Un Carbide	\$194	194	194

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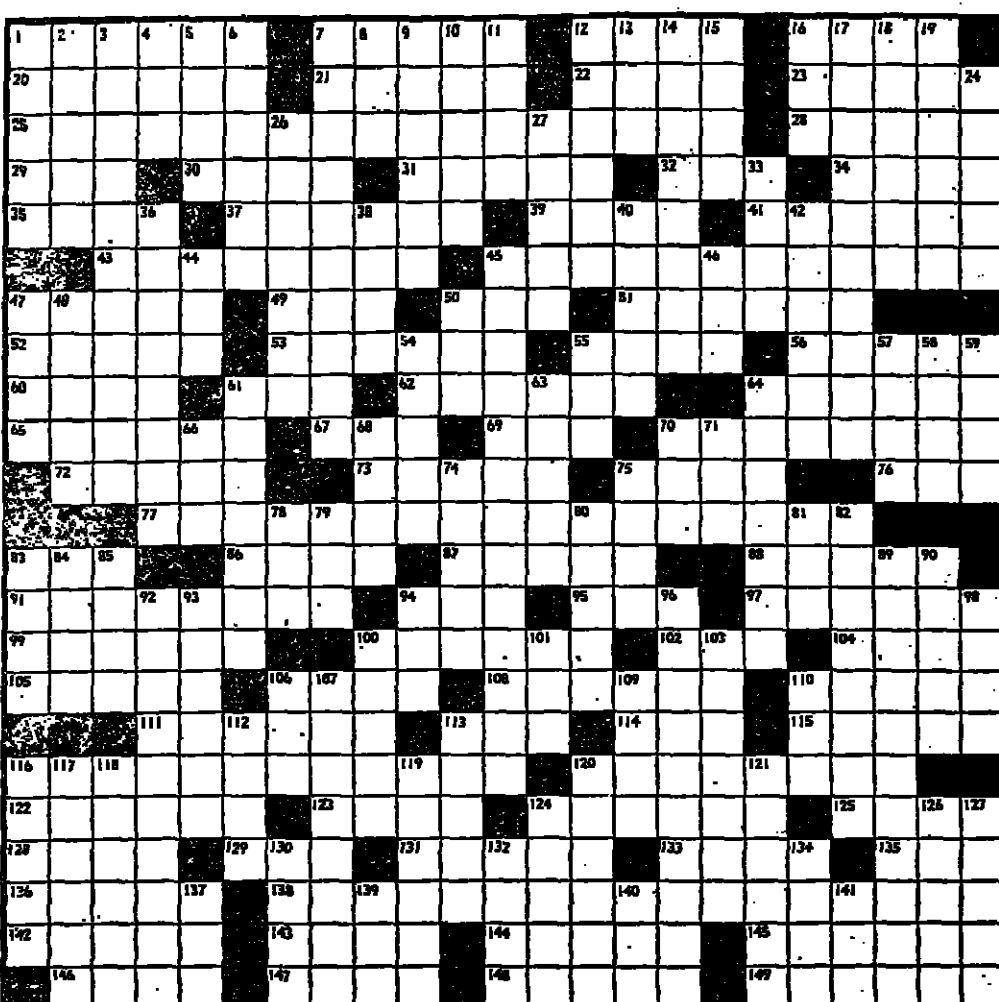
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CONVIER HANS

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
WILL WENG

WAY OUT—By Threba Johnson



- ACROSS**
1. Conductor
 2. For a
 3. Continuum
 4. Other half of
 5. American ship
 6. Initials
 7. Bar, capital
 8. Rural area; Sp.
 9. "— a man with seven
 10. Changes in
 11. Orderly view
 12. Of comets
 13. Little devil
 14. Seed cover
 15. Delicacies of
 16. German song
 17. Rabbit ears
 18. Bulldozer, for one
 19. Two fathers
 20. "— no questions
 21. Diamond
 22. Pick or wit
 23. U.S. Japanese
 24. E. Indian birds
 25. "— last"
 26. Ares
 27. Translation
 28. "— baby
 29. Endless bird
 30. Color
 31. Dip the boat
 32. "— again
 33. To scold
 34. Scythe handle
 35. College
 36. Snake
 37. Incontinent of
 38. Down
 39. British apt
- DOWN**
1. Turkish title
 2. Absolute
 3. Heavenly route
 4. Baltic or North
 5. Way, in
 6. Italy
 7. Heavenly slaves
 8. Nickname's
 9. More in—
 10. "— in
 11. Toss in

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS: 1. CONDUCTOR, 2. FOR A, 3. CONTINUUM, 4. OTHER HALF OF, 5. AMERICAN SHIP, 6. INITIALS, 7. BAR, CAPITAL, 8. RURAL AREA; SP., 9. "— A MAN WITH SEVEN, 10. CHANGES IN, 11. ORDERLY VIEW, 12. OF COMETS, 13. LITTLE DEVIL, 14. SEED COVER, 15. DELICACIES OF, 16. GERMAN SONG, 17. RABBIT EARS, 18. BULLDOZER, FOR ONE, 19. TWO FATHERS, 20. "— NO QUESTIONS, 21. DIAMOND, 22. PICK OR WIT, 23. U.S. JAPANESE, 24. E. INDIAN BIRDS, 25. "— LAST, 26. ARES, 27. TRANSLATION, 28. "— BABY, 29. ENDLESS BIRD, 30. COLOR, 31. DIP THE BOAT, 32. "— AGAIN, 33. TO SCOLD, 34. SCYTHE HANDLE, 35. COLLEGE, 36. SNAKE, 37. INCONTINENT OF, 38. DOWN, 39. BRITISH APT.

DOWN: 1. TURKISH TITLE, 2. ABSOLUTE, 3. HEAVENLY ROUTE, 4. BALTIC OR NORTH, 5. WAY, IN, 6. ITALY, 7. HEAVENLY SLAVES, 8. NICKNAME'S, 9. MORE IN—, 10. "— IN, 11. TOSS IN.

WEATHER

	C	F
ALABAMA	19	68
ALASKA	7	45
ARIZONA	18	65
ARKANSAS	18	65
CALIFORNIA	20	68
CONNECTICUT	9	48
DELAWARE	9	48
FLORIDA	24	75
GEORGIA	24	75
ILLINOIS	10	50
INDIANA	10	50
IOWA	10	50
KANSAS	10	50
KENTUCKY	10	50
LOUISIANA	10	50
MAINE	10	50
MARYLAND	10	50
MASSACHUSETTS	10	50
MICHIGAN	10	50
MINNESOTA	10	50
MISSISSIPPI	10	50
MISSOURI	10	50
MONTANA	10	50
NEBRASKA	10	50
NEVADA	10	50
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	50
NEW JERSEY	10	50
NEW YORK	10	50
NORTH CAROLINA	10	50
NORTH DAKOTA	10	50
OHIO	10	50
OKLAHOMA	10	50
OREGON	10	50
PENNSYLVANIA	10	50
RHODE ISLAND	10	50
SOUTH CAROLINA	10	50
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	50
TENNESSEE	10	50
TEXAS	10	50
UTAH	10	50
Vermont	10	50
VIRGINIA	10	50
WASHINGTON	10	50
WEST VIRGINIA	10	50
WISCONSIN	10	50
WYOMING	10	50

BOOKS

ROSALIND FRANKLIN AND DNA

By Anne Sayre. Norton. 221 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Seymour Cohen

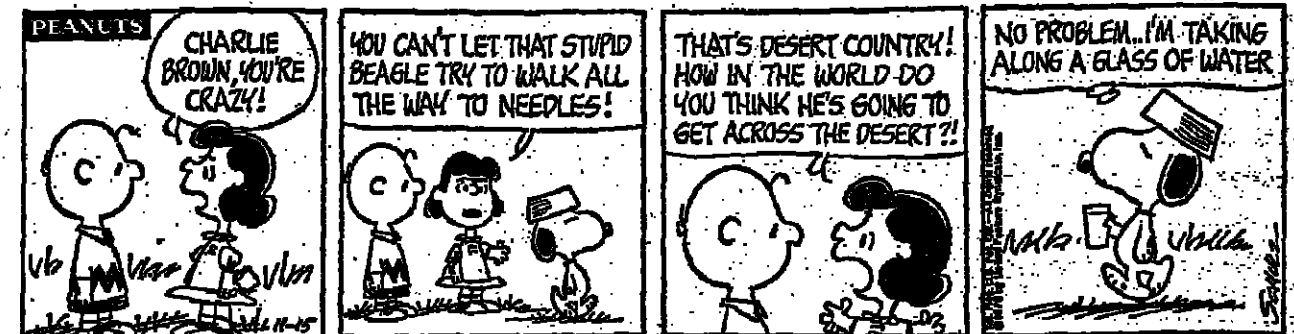
IN 1953, a 25-year-old American, James D. Watson, and his slightly older English collaborator, Francis Crick, working in the world-famous Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge University published a short elegant paper in the prestigious English journal, *Nature*, proposing a new structure of deoxyribonucleic acid, DNA, as it is generally known, the substance of which the genes are made, and a knowledge of this structure was and is essential to understanding the mechanisms of hereditary stability, transmission and change, of how many viruses function and multiply, cancers grow, children develop. In short, knowledge of the correct structure of DNA is rock bottom in our understanding and approach to biological problems. In 1962, Watson and Crick received the Nobel Prize for their contribution.

In 1968, Watson published "The Double Helix," the name given to the structure of DNA developed by the pair. His book, which rapidly became a bestseller, purported to be an autobiographical account of how the discovery was made, how it felt to be a young postdoctoral fellow living in England during the optimistic years for science, 1951 to 1953. In the new book by Anne Sayre, "Rosalind Franklin and DNA," it now appears that much of Watson's story is incorrect in many serious respects and particularly so in his treatment of Rosalind Franklin, a major participant in the development of work on DNA. Watson had also managed to tarnish the reputations of major figures of English science as well as his own. Indeed Crick is quoted as calling "The Double Helix" "a contemptible pack of damned nonsense."

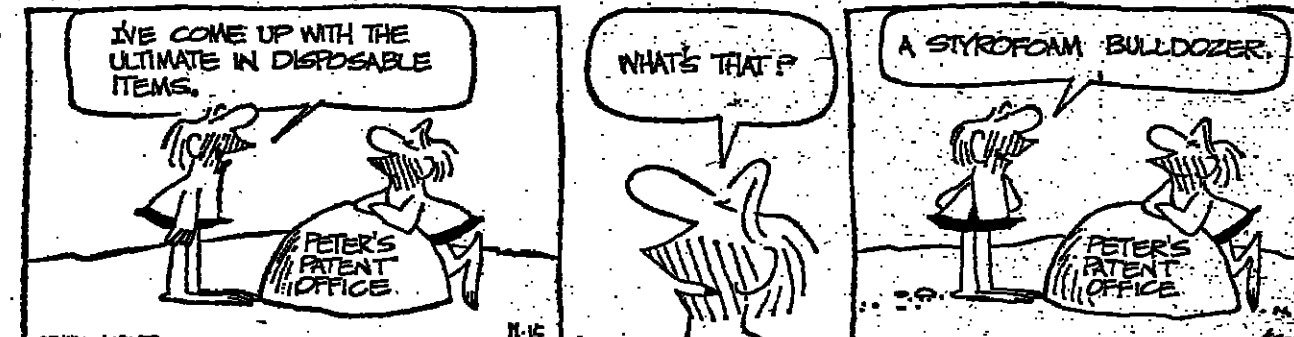
Anne Sayre was a close friend of Rosalind Franklin, whose experimental results and conclusions were used and acknowledged by Watson and Crick as a major basis for their construction of the model of the double helix. Miss Franklin died of cancer at the age of 37 in 1958, before the Nobel award which might well have included her. Miss Sayre was particularly upset by the cruel portrait of Miss Franklin painted by Watson 10 years after her death. Throughout all but the last two pages, Miss Franklin was described as a belligerent, emotional and difficult female, who had actively impeded the discovery of the structure. In an unsatisfying epilogue, apparently written after receipt of several protests, Watson had written the extraordinary statement that his initial impressions of her, as presented in "The Double Helix," were often wrong. This forced apology did not satisfy many eminent scientists, particularly those who knew Miss Franklin well.

Miss Sayre presents the real Rosalind Franklin, who turns out to be very different from the dowdy virago portrayed by Watson. Miss Sayre has helped to clarify the sequence of events by which the group at the Cavendish Laboratory acquired knowledge of Miss Franklin's work without her knowledge, and corrects the fantasy created by Watson. Watson had suggested that Miss Franklin refused to func-

PEANUTS



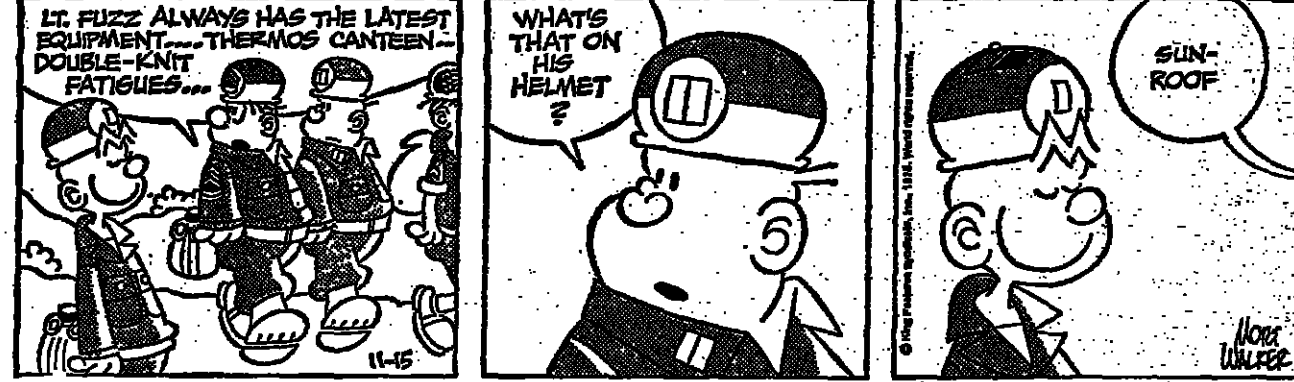
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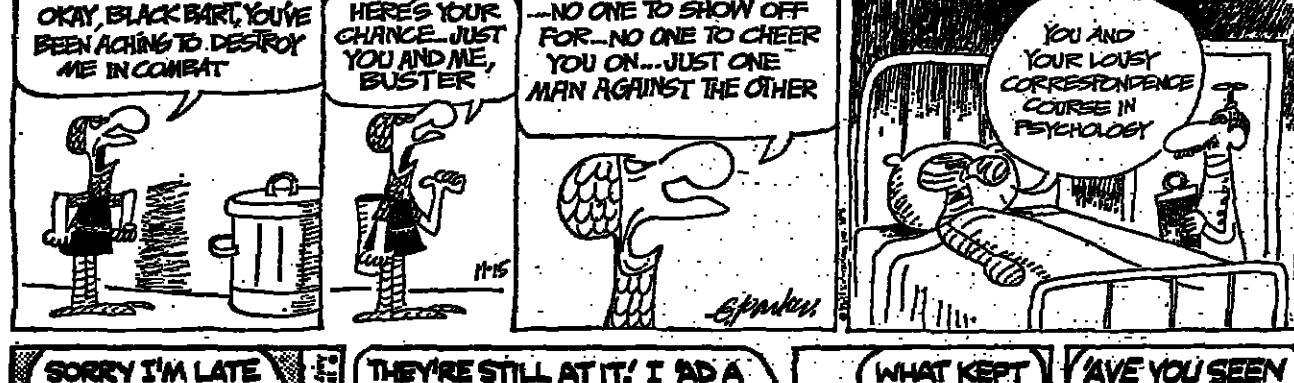
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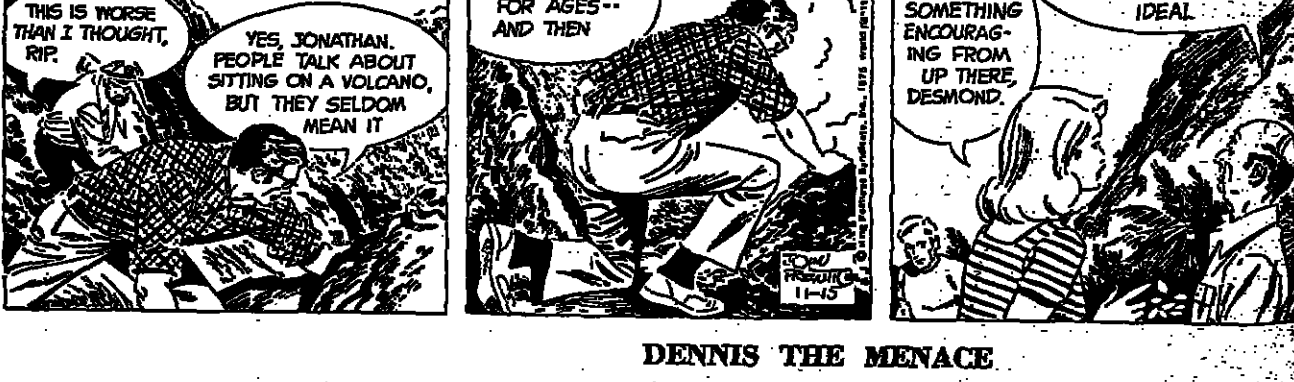
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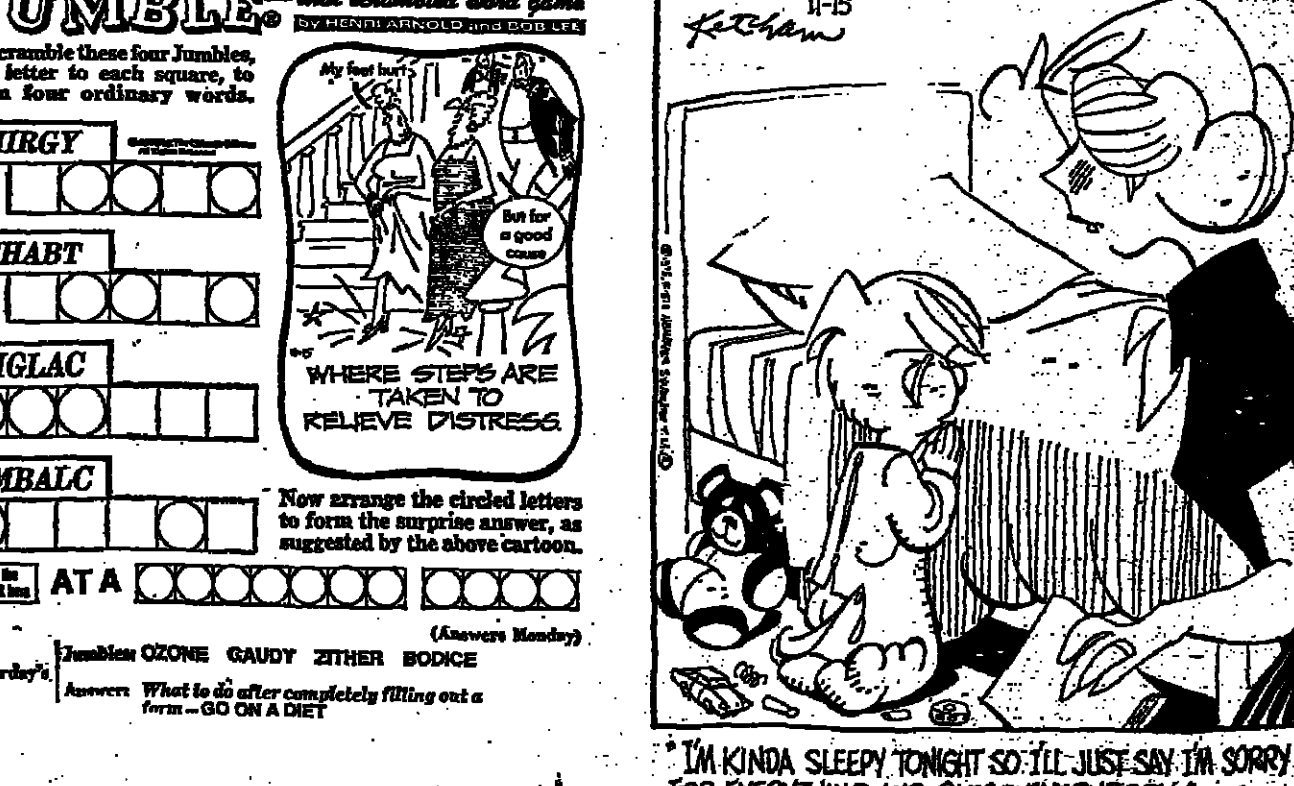
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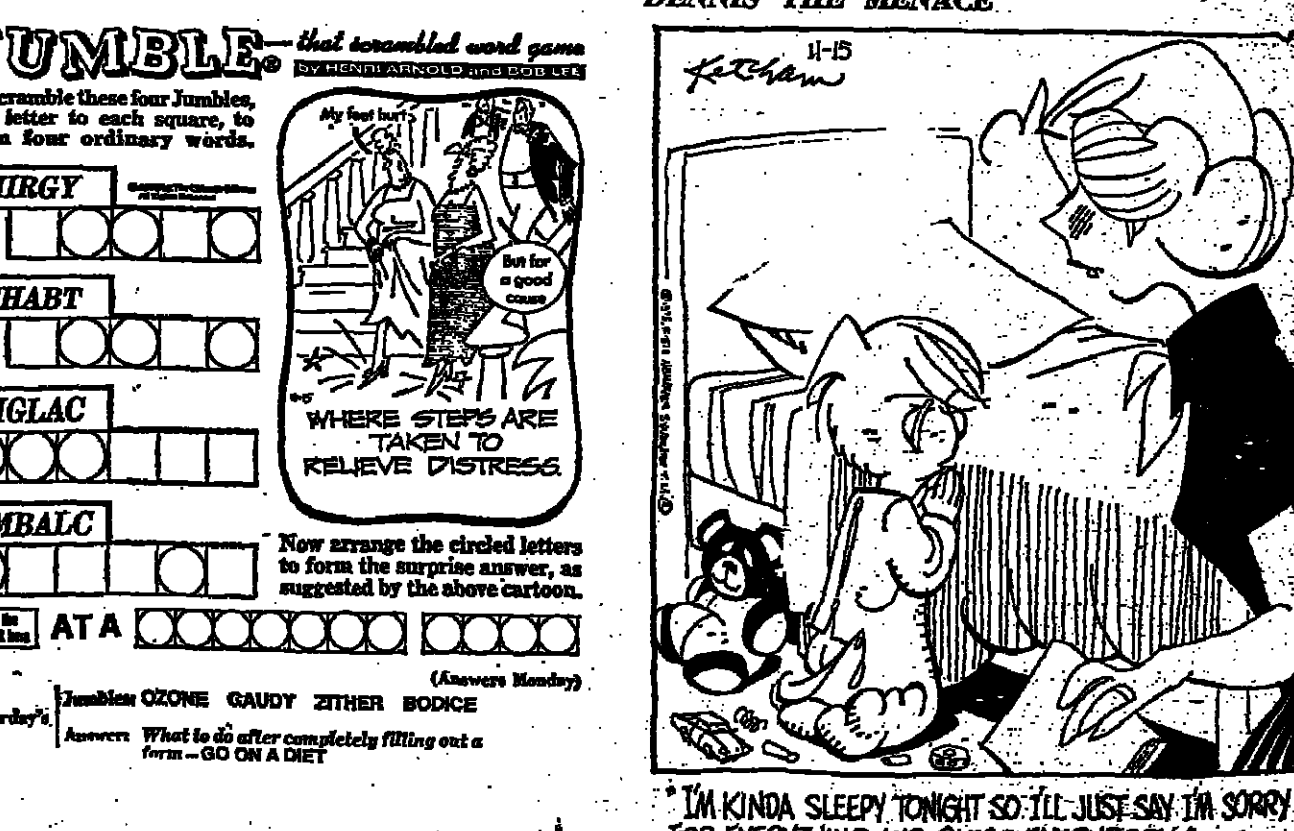
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JUMBLE



Yesterday's Jumble: OZONE GAUDY ZITHER BOODICE

Answers: What to do after completely filling out a form—GO ON A DIET

مكتبة

to be selected as the top
Ottoman Bowl has his eye
on A-ranked Notre Dame as
the favorite for the Southwest

Hoop Team Wins

COUSSE, N.Y., Nov. 14
(AP)—The Russian National
all team last night de-
feated Syracuse University 75-68.
In its sixth on a tour of 14
countries, brought the Rus-
sians to 3-2.

Chicago City
Chicago 6 6 333 1 1/2

Pacific Division
Golden State 7 2 778 ... 1 1/2
Los Angeles 7 3 283 ... 1 1/2
Phoenix 5 500 2 1/2
Portland 4 544 3
Seattle 4 553 4 1/2

Atlantic Division
Washington 119, Boston 197 (Chamber)
24, Hayes 23, Bing 23; Scott 28, Cowens
321)

New York 108, Houston 125 (McAtee)
23, Bradley 27, Newlin 28, Murphy 29,
Phoenix 107, Seattle 105 (Van Arsdale)
20, Washington 28, Chicago 27

Golden State 95, Chicago 87 (Berry)
24, Smith 11, Van Lier 25, Love 21,

was called "Long"
agency S.I.D. in a telephone in-
terview from the Spanish capital:
"Being dropped came as a tre-
mendous surprise. It's the last
straw. I'm finished with the na-
tional team."

West German team coach Hel-
mut Schöten dropped the mid-
field player in apparent retaliation
against Real Madrid's decision
not to release another Ger-
man player, Paul Breitner, for
next week's European champion-
ship match.

United Press International.

Full Weekend: Quarterback

Craig Morton can pick his spots because the Eagles have almost

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Real People

Syren Artunian, 25, changed his

he wrote about it had been as much up by legal expenses. Said McDermid, "It's still a little difficult for me to understand why it cost \$100,000 to plead guilty."

—SAMUEL STINEBAUGH

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